THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 165,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904 VOL. LXIX: NO. 6.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Above the river on the hill,
Lieth a village, white and still,
While all around the forest trees
Shiver and whisper with the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of the street.

Beside the river, 'neath the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see, on a cloudy night,
The twinkling stars of household bright,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl from the river's shore,
But in the road no grasses grow,
No wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village upon the hill
Never a sound of smith or mill;
Houses thatched with grass or flowers
Bloom and fade with changing hours;
Doors of marble always shut,
Closing entrance to hall or hut;
Silent at rest, they lie in sleep,
Never again to sow or reap;
Never to dream, to mourn, or sigh;
Done is their task here, quiet they lie.

In that village, 'neath the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to that other village there,
And weeping, sighing, longs to go
Up to the home from this below;
Longs to rest from this world of strife,
Through the Redeemer to be with wife,
May to that prayer this answer fall,
"Patience, that village shall hold you all."
—Rose Terry Cooke.

A SONG IN FAIR WEATHER.

I.

Love hath been wounded
With swords that were words;
But the world's in the springtime,
And here are the birds!
And fronting the gloom
Is a lily in bloom,
And sorrow is only
A name on a tomb.

II.

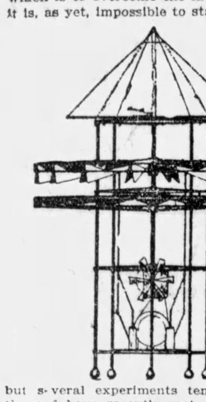
Love hath been wounded
But now, well-a-day!
The world's in the springtime!
The red lips of May
Are lifted to greet him;
The red roses meet him
And the winds all their litanies
Lowly repeat him!

III.

Love hath been wounded;
But sorrow now seems
A phantom of visions—
An echo of dreams.
There is life—there is light,
For a rainbow bends bright;
Goodnight to the dreams, Love—
Goodnight, and goodnight!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Aerial Navigation Machine.

There seems to be little doubt now in the minds of scientists that within 25 or 50 years flying will be as practicable for mankind as automobiling is at present. Of course, this idea has been prevalent in the minds of inventors from even before the days of Darius Green and his flying machine, and untiring efforts have been made to find a way to fly without the necessity of alighting immediately after the start has been made, as was the fate of the unfortunate Darius. What shall be the form and principle of the machine which is to overcome the laws of gravity it is, as yet, impossible to state definitely;



but several experiments tending toward the end have recently met with at least partial success. The labor from now on must be to reduce the dimensions of the gas container and increase the power of the motors until the latter shall prove capable of elevating and controlling the movements of the machine without the aid of the former. In the illustration is shown a form of apparatus for this purpose, which seems to have much to recommend it as another step toward the end so long sought. The framework consists of a number of vertical rods, joined together at the bottom and center, and connected with a parachute at the top. Just beneath the parachute there is a circular frame, which is raised and lowered on the vertical rods by the motor. On this frame will be seen a series of folding wings, which expand at every downward movement of the frame, but which close on the upward thrust. It is easy to see that the downward motion would tend to lift the frame, while the upward motion would not retard its progress perceptibly, as it offers little resistance to the air. Steering and propelling horizontally are minor matters, easily arranged for.

Cure for Seasickness.

Suffering severely on a recent voyage, the captain gave a friend of the writer the following remedy, which at the time brought her relief, but, if taken for a few days before starting on a sea voyage, it will almost surely prevent seasickness: Six ounces peppermint water, eight drachms bromide of soda, four drachms bromide of ammonia. A teaspoonful in a wine glass of water is to be taken before each meal and on retiring.—Pictorial Review.

An Instantaneous Hit.

"Yes," said the vaudeville performer, "I use a set of sleighbells in my act."

"Won't do," snapped the manager. "Too old a turn. Can't use any slighbell acts."

"But the way I use them makes the greatest hit ever seen."

"How do you play 'em?"

"That's where the hit comes in. I have them on the stage all the time, but I never touch them at all, and the audience goes wild. Many a time I've had four or five encores, the people were so glad not to hear the sleighbells jingled."—Judge.

RUSSIAN BABY A SOLDIER

Court Decrees That His Nurse Shall Return and Fulfill Her Contract.

A peculiar incident, illustrating the tedious process of Russian law and the extreme tardiness of Russian justice, is told by A. Makiel, a recent emigrant from that country, who was a witness in a case which required seventeen years to get a decision. He left the country some time ago and has recently been informed of the outcome.

Mr. Makiel came to Minneapolis on account of a dislike toward him in the neighborhood of Kishineff because he expressed sympathy for the homeless Hebrews. His attitude was considered as nihilistic by some and, although he is not a Jew himself, he thought he would be better off in a free country.

In 1886 a boy was born to a nobleman living near Kishineff and, according to the custom, a nurse was hired to have sole charge of the child until he became old enough to be placed in the schools. The nurse was compelled to sign a contract binding her to service for five years. She did her work faithfully for two years and then broke her contract by marrying a young workman who was often employed at the nobleman's house. She had, however, been so faithful to her little charge and done her work so well that the father brought suit in the provincial court to make her return and comply with her contract.

In the trial in the lower courts the case was decided in favor of the girl but the nobleman had money and the case was carried up by those mysterious methods known only in Russia until it finally reached the highest court of the land. This august body, called the high synod, after considerable delay and argument rendered a verdict to the effect that inasmuch as the girl had signed the contract, she must return at once and fulfill it. Imprisonment is the penalty for refusing to obey the court's orders and the girl, now a prosperous matron, is in a quandary as to her next move, for the little boy mentioned in the contract is now serving his time in the Russian army. Mr. Makiel says he does not know whether the high synod looked at the date of the documents of appeal.—Minneapolis Journal.

LABOUCHERE ON THE AMERICAN GIRL

I do not think any American need be apprehensive of "attacks upon the personal characteristics of American girls" on this side of the water. The prevailing tendency seems rather to be to eulogize this young lady with a fervor calculated to create jealousy among her British sisters. At any rate, my own feeling is that the American girl deserves all she gets. I have seen a good deal of her, not only in England but on the continent. She varies, like the offspring of all nationalities; and it may be said of her, as of the little girl in the nursery rhyme, that "when she is bad she is horrid." But, at her best, she seems to me to eclipse the damsels of all other nations. I don't quite know how she does it, and, not being a poet, I could not describe the process if I did.

It is not that she is exceptionally beautiful. But she has such an irresistible way with her; she is such an adept in the art of looking nice; she is so witty and good humored; and she enjoys life so thoroughly. In short, had I to decide, like Paris, between the rival charms of a bevy of modern beauties, I think an American girl would probably take the apple. Consequently, I rather envy the British peers—whether or not personally repulsive—who are able not only to find American brides, but handsome dowries thrown in.—London Truth.

COST OF LEAP YEAR.

The fact that this is a leap year carries with it an effect apt to be overlooked, which is that the annual expenses of governing the nations will be considerably increased by the inclusion of the extra day. This comes home with the greatest force to those governments which have the largest armies to feed and provide for. The French budget commission, at present sitting, is met by the fact that the one day will add to the expenses of the war office for 1904 a sum of nearly 800,000 francs, which will all be expended in rations for the men and forage for the horses. When all the various state departments are separately considered, the total sum runs into several millions of francs.—London Tit-Bits.

"Cops" of Two Cities.

Another thing that the hotel transients notice are the few fat policemen in Louisville. There is Nick, the son of the Italian prince, and a few others. A reporter who looked carefully over the streets yesterday noticed also that the Louisville "cops" are mostly of the long, thin, trailing arbutus style of structure. Very few are in need of the obesity cure. True, there is Jerry Quill, who threw his club at a thief and hit a mail box because he couldn't run 100 yards in eleven seconds, and his throwing arm had the Charley horse, but there are fewer Jerries than anything else. Frank Daly, the Chicago detective, who was at Seelbach's last night, gave an explanation.

"There isn't as much graft for the 'cops' here as there is in some other towns," he said. "And a 'copper' gets fat as his job is fat. Look at those New York policemen. Why, some of them can only waddle like tubs. Put these same men down here in Louisville, and they'd look like one of them rails that Abe Lincoln used to split."

"How are the 'cops' up in Chicago?"

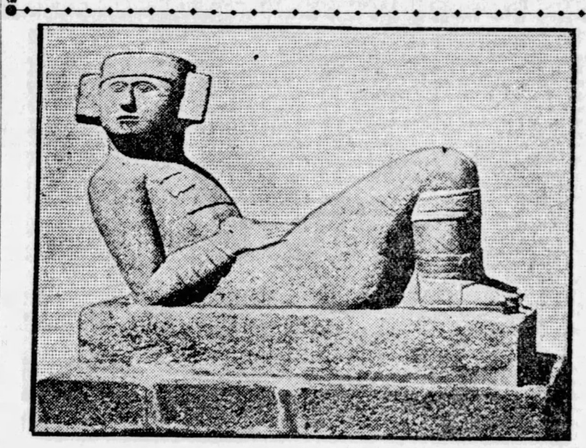
"Oh, in Chicago we have them of every shape and size. Some are built like burlesque women, the same sized waist as shoulders; and others are svelte, graceful, and remind one of Dan Daly and Richard Carle."—Louisville Herald.

An Opinion.

"In America," said the traveler, "it is considered wrong to have more than one wife."

"It is not merely wrong," answered the Sultan, as he glanced apprehensively at the harem; "it's foolish."

AZTEC CALENDAR



Calendars are probably the oldest form of literature in the world. The cards which appear by the millions in all civilized countries nowadays have their counterpart among the most ancient known races. The Aztecs, for example, were well supplied with calendars, and several of them have been preserved to this day. They were published in stone and set up in public places.

NATIONAL VOGUE TURNS TO THE PIPE ONCE MORE

The sale of pipes is increasing very rapidly in the United States. The demand for the better grades is better in proportion than it has ever before been. Pipe salesmen attribute this to the prosperity of the country. They attribute the increased sale of pipes to the prevalent fad for smoking pipes.

"The fashion has a deal to do with the pipe trade," said a member of the largest pipe manufacturing firm in the United States. "Fashion has made a demand and set the pace for the makers of pipes. The demand now is for the better grades of brier and meerschaum and all styles of finish and decoration are acceptable. The better grades of smoking tobacco that are being placed on the market have had something to do with the increase of business for the makers of pipes. It is now possible for a smoker to secure tobacco of a flavor and strength to suit his fancy.

"There is an exaggerated idea as to the cost of the best quality of pipes. As good a meerschaum as is made can be bought at retail for $4 to $5. That is, for the plain pipe of real quality. Every bit of embellishment and trimming of gold or silver, of course, adds to the cost of the pipe, until it becomes an easy matter for the cost of a fine pipe to reach $100.

"The amber mouthpiece will always be the best badge of the real thing in pipes. But there will continue to be 100 celluloid mouthpieces made and used where there is one of amber. The latter adds very much to the cost of a pipe and nothing to its usefulness. But celluloid is going to give place again to rubber, which it succeeded. The latter is easier on the teeth and just as good for a mouthpiece.

"The briar from which all good pipes are made is from a French tree. The wood is imported in blocks of convenient size for working, and there is surprisingly little waste in the process of manufacture. A variety of briar wood is produced in Tennessee that closely resembles the French in appearance, but it is not of the quality of the latter and the pipes made from it always impart the odor of the wood to the smoke. Only the very cheap pipes are made of the Tennessee briar.

"It is all a fallacy about a pipe being ruined by use before the bottom of the bowl has been burned from the use of a small sprinkle of tobacco smoked out two or three times. The ruin of a pipe is always due to the bottom being allowed to get wet and remain in that condition. A pipe that is frequently cleaned and cared for never becomes ruined until it has been burned to a crisp piece of charcoal.

"The pipes are made with mechanism and a sytsem of plumbing, alleged to prevent the nicotine from reaching the mouth are not at all popular. The smokers never have taken the trouble to learn the combinations. And, besides, they have probably learned what pipe-makers and tobacco experts have long known—that nicotine will go anywhere, and that the user of tobacco will never be able to escape it. It is also known that nicotine in the quantities taken by an average smoker of average pipes never does any damage. The freak pipes are not popular. They will probably never become popular, for the pipe smoker from choice wants the real thing in pipes, and the pipe smoker because it is a fad wants to look like he was the real thing in a smoker, and must use pipes like the other fellow.

"The people of the United States are smoking pipes now at an expense equal to the cost of smoking cheap cigars. This is because they pay for tobacco that is flavored to suit and sold at a fancy price. The pipes cost no more for the same qualities and patterns, but the better qualities and more elaborate patterns are in greater demand."—Atlanta Constitution.

NOVELISTS AS RECORD-HOLDERS

If the fiction writers of past generations could "revisit the glimpses of the moon," few things would surprise them more than to see the rate at which their successors of to-day produce their novels.

Jane Austen's life-work is represented by half a dozen stories and a few verses, Charlotte Bronte's great fame is built on the slight foundation of four novels, and her two sisters, Anne and Emily, only claim three volumes between them, while all George Eliot's novels, twelve in number, are comfortably contained in six volumes. But nowadays it is quite a common thing to find a writer of any length of standing with more than half a hundred books to his or her credit, and adding to them at the rate of from two to four volumes a year.

To the reader who is a "bit of a sportsman" it is interesting to review the feats of our modern penmen and women, and to see who are the holders of the different records in the arena of letters—who is the "long-distance champion," who has the best short-distance record to his credit, and so on. If we confine ourselves to fiction-writers we find that in fertility of production two lady novelists are easily first, with more than a century of books to their names. Mrs. L. T. Meade heads the list with the astonishing record of 207 stories, in fact, nearly all of which have been written in collaboration with others, perhaps her claim to supremacy is open to question.

Mrs. Emma Marshall is an excellent second to Mrs. Meade, with 105 books as evidence of her marvellous industry, and the third place is probably occupied by Mr. Manville Fenn, the favorite of boys, whose volumes number three score short of a hundred. It is difficult to form any conception of such a feat as this of writing a hundred volumes, but we get a little near to the understanding of it when we reflect that it means the writing of probably more than 10,000,000 words, and that it would take a quick writer, working six days a week at the rate of six hours a day, as nearly as possible three years merely to copy the manuscripts.

The late Mr. Henty, who for many years produced three new volumes every year, comes fourth with the very creditable score of 81 books. John Strange Winter is fifth, with 77, all written within 30 years; and Miss Braddon, who ranks next, is credited with 63 books, spread over a little more than 40 years. If, as is only fair, we take into account the length of the novels, it is more than probable that Miss Braddon is entitled to the first place among living writers, for it is long since she wrote her ten millionth word for her readers. Thus we see that of the first six "long-distance" writers, to use a sporting term, no fewer than four are women.

It may be interesting to add a few more records of this description, and again we must start with the ladies. Miss Sarah Tytler has published 57 books, Miss Florence Warden 52, and Miss Evelyn Everett-Green 51. Miss Tytler must be almost the doyenne amongst women novelists, her first story, "Nut-Brown Maids," appeared 43 years ago, two years before "Lady Audley's Secret" made Miss Braddon famous. "Ouida" has 42 novels to her credit, Miss Adeline Sergeant 44, "Rita" 41, and Annie S. Swan 39. Among men writers Mr. Fergus Hume is responsible for 52 stories, Mr. Clark Russell for 41, Mr. Baring-Gould 39, Mr. Norris 34, and Mr. Marion Crawford 33.

Almost more wonderful than the writing of so many books is the rate at which some of our novelists, especially a few of the more recent among them, produce their stories. One might think that one complete novel in a year was good work. Mr. Meredith indeed, has only averaged one for every two years of his writing life, and Mr. Thomas Hardy took 20 years to produce 19 novels, but Mr. Crockett and Mr. Guy Boothby think nothing of turning out three, four, or even five within 12 months. It is only nine years since Mr. Guy Boothby's first book, "On the Wallaby," appeared, and since then he has written no fewer than 31 novels. His second year of writing yielded three volumes of fiction, and 1899 saw no fewer than five new stories in the hands of his readers.

Mr. Crockett is less prolific — possibly more so, for his book are, as a rule, longer than Mr. Boothby's—for he is credited with 27 novels in 10 years. His first effort, "The Sticket Minister," which appeared in 1893, was such an encouraging success that its author sent forth no fewer than four successors in the following year, and he considers himself at any time, thanks to his splendid constitution and rapid working, good for half a million words in 12 months.—Tit-Bits.

GREAT MEN'S WOOINGS.

When Schumann the famous composer, fell head over heels in love with Clara Wieck, his master's daughter, his path of courtship was by no means one of roses, for Herr Wieck had no wish to see his only daughter the wife of a penniless musician, and he forbade the young lovers to hold any communication with each other. When the time was ripe for settling his destiny Schumann made music the vehicle of his passion, and actually proposed to Clara on the piano under the very nose of her father, without a single word being uttered, and received her joyful assent through the same medium, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Edison's method of wooing was no less eccentric. One day he strolled into one of his workrooms and stood behind the chair of a pretty operator, who was absorbed in her work. When the girl glanced round and, looking shyly up at him, said: "I know you, Mr. Edison; I always know when you are near," he answered, to her amazement, "I've been thinking a great deal about you lately, and, if you are willing to marry me, I would like to marry you." A month later the pretty employee was promoted to a "partnership," which she has never regretted.

Gainsborough's wooing was made almost absurdly easy for him. He had completed a portrait of Miss Burr, a charming young lady of sixteen summers, when his fair sitter was so delighted with her presentment that she more than hinted that, while she took the copy the artist might claim the original. Gainsborough did not decline such a tempting offer.

For constancy it would be difficult to find a rival for Jeremy Bentham. In early manhood Jeremy Bentham proposed for the hand of a young lady, who promptly refused him. Forty years later he renewed his offer with the same result, and, still loyally cherishing his love in old age, he proposed again at the age of eighty in a touching letter in which he wrote: "Since the day when you presented me with the flowers in the lane not a single day has passed in which you have not engrossed my thoughts."

Probably no gallant who ever laid his heart at a fair lady's feet was more undecided than Lord Byron, when he wrote the letter which committed him to his unhappy marriage with Miss Milbanks. He had just proposed to another lady, and as he held her letter of refusal in his hand he said to a friend: "It seems that it is to be Miss Milbanks after all; I will write to her." He sat down and wrote the "fatal letter," handing it to his friend for perusal. "A very pretty letter," the friend remarked after reading it; "it is a pity that it shouldn't go." "Then it shall go!" exclaimed Byron, and thus opened one of the most tragic chapters of his checkered life-story.

The Missing Regret.

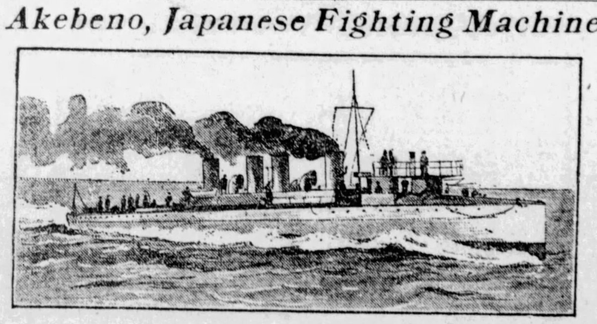
A very amusing and characteristic story of the late Princess Mathilde is going the rounds. The princess was dining at the home of M. and Mme. Ganderan with some of her most devoted friends. At the hour set for dinner one of the guests, Gerome, the great painter, had not arrived. They waited a long time, and then suddenly the princess cried:

"By the way, I received a telegram today from Gerome, who is in Cadiz, asking me to give his apologies for not being able to come tonight."

"But, princess," exclaimed Mme. Ganderax, "why did you not tell us about it earlier?"

"Why, my dear," returned the princess, "I am just beginning to feel hungry."—Paris Figaro.

Akebeno, Japanese Fighting Machine



The Japanese destroyer "Akebeno," built in England several years ago for the Japanese government. It is considered one of the finest warships of its type among the navies of the

The Whip Hand

A Tale of the Pine Country

By Samuel Merwin

Author of "The Road to Frontenac." Joint author of "Calumet K."

Copyright, 1903, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

CHAPTER XXI—(Continued.)

"Well, gentlemen," the managing director began, drawing his report from his pocket, "I suppose a statement of what we have accomplished will——"

But young Corrigan couldn't wait. "Excuse me, Mr. Bigelow—and gentlemen. I think we all know just about where we stand in this business. And——"

"One moment, Mr. Corrigan. It is usual——"

"What I have to say is not usual, Mr. Bigelow. It's so important that it takes precedence, to any notion. It concerns our existence as a working body and our relations with you, sir. And this meeting can't gor forward until it has been laid before you, and you've had the chance to convince us that what has been reported to me is untrue—that it is, as we should hope, a milicious lie. Before we think of the question of going forward orbackward as a combination we must settle the question of our mutual confidence, as individuals. A shadow has been cast upon this confidence; and you know, every man of you—" the graybeards, some startled, others condescending, looked at him; Bigelow looked at him, too—"You know that our whole structure must rest on complete confidence in the men we choose to direct our affairs. If this is removed, we can't do business a day."

"I should suggest, Mr. Corrigan, that what you have to say had better come in the discussion that will follow the reading of the report. It is the object of this report to answer in advance all inquiries, to tell every fact about our work."

"You'd better wait, Harry," observed a man in boots. "Let him read it."

"If this were a fact of our work it could wait, sir; but it ain't." Corrigan was warming up. "It concerns you, personally, Mr. Bigelow. We have accepted your guidance so far because we believed you to be a certain kind of a man, and to stand for certain principles in business. We want to go on believing this, and we don't want to wait a minute, now that we're all together here. I've been told that you're the real operator of the big corner on the Board, that your money is in it, and that the man named Le Due has been put up so that your name wouldn't be known. Is that so?"

Every face in the room changed expression. The blood rushed into Bigelow's.

"If you've been taking our time to make wild charges against my character——"

"You aren't answering," shouted Corrigan. "Tell me that. That's what I ask."

"You'd better cool down a bit, Harry."

"No, Mr. Anderson, I won't cool down."

"See here," said Bigelow, his voice rising with the others. "This has nothing whatever to do with this meeting."

Corrigan leaned over the table and looked him keenly in the eyes. "If you mean to withdraw here and now, Mr. Bigelow, to dissolve this agreement, then I'm with you; it has nothing to do with it. But if you mean to go on as our managing director, then you've got to answer that question."

The other men looked at one another. "I guess that's fair, Mr. Bigelow," observed the man in boots. "So long as Harry's sprung this on us we wouldn't ask of us feel quite easy about it."

"Well, sir, is it true?" asked Corrigan. "I claim that this is impertinent."

"Is it true?"

"I decline to answer. My private investments are simply none of your business."

Corrigan sank back in his chair and drew a long breath. "There," he said, "that's all I wanted to know. I think you'll agree with me, gentlemen, that we can't keep up these relations any longer. Suppose we hear the report now."

It was half-past two when the door was opened and a score of heated, hungry men came out for lunch. Bigelow had recovered and made a strong fight, but the sentiment was overwhelmingly against him. The management had been offered to Corrigan; he had declined and stood out for dissolution on the ground that during the dozen or fifteen years that remained before the timber should be all cut out there was room for them all without any damaging competition. And so before they broke up the lumber agreement was abrogated. And in a few days, as soon as matters could be settled, the lumber world would know it.

CHAPTER XXII—WEST AND EAST.

Eastward sped Halloran, on to the Hudson, on up the crooked mountain railroad to the junction village, on up the wagon road behind a team of crawling white horses; reaching at last the house perched on the mountainside, lost in billows of autumn flame. Yes, Miss Davies was still there. The wife of the proprietor had seen her shortly before, walking up the trail behind the house.

He found her standing in a tangle of late blackberries, hatless, her sleeves rolled to the elbow, reaching up to break off a crimson maple branch. She heard him crashing through brake and bramble, and turned. He did not see that she changed color, she was brown by the mountain sun—but she was startled. She did not move, but stood, holding the branch and looking at him without a word.

"How do you do?" he said, shaking hands. "Hardly expected to see me, did you?"

"No. This is a surprise. When did you get here?"

"Just now."

"Well, you're just in time to walk back with me."

He was disappointed. "Don't go right down. I came because they told me you were here, and now it would be too bad not to see you."

"I'm going to play tennis, and there's only an hour before dark. Here, you may carry these branches. Aren't they beautiful? You walk ahead so I can look at them."

There was no other way; the trail was narrow, and with the great bundle of branches in his arms he had all he could do to pick his way down the rocky path. Near the house they were met by a big young man in flannels carrying tennis rackets. He looked curiously at Halloran and passing him, walked with Miss Davies.

"Mr. Halloran," she said, "Mr. Green."

Mr. Green bowed and said, "How are you?" with an eastern drawl. And that was the last Halloran saw of her until supper time. He might have sat on the veranda and watched the game, but he did not; instead, he walked down to the road, and in the same plunging mood that had brought him East he went swinging up the valley. The bold splashes of crimson and yellow and golden brown on the long slopes, brought sharply out by the somber pines; the fringe of Queen Anne's lace along the road, and the masses of goldenrod and mint; the hum of millions of bees; the tumbling brook a rod away, with its pebbly ripples and dark pools; these he hardly saw. Even the Wittenberg, standing rugged against the sky, its crown of balsams now a trembling, luminous purple under the shafts of the setting sun, could not move him.

After supper, by some managing, he caught her alone in the hall. "Come," he said, "let's go outside."

She hesitated, but yielded. "I can't stay out but a minute. It's too cold."

"Get a wrap or something. If you bundle up we could sit awhile. It's stuffy in there."

"Oh no, I can't. We're going to play euchre tonight."

"We——"

"Oh, everybody. That means you, too, of course. Come in and let me introduce you. The people are jolly most of them. There are always some queer ones, you know, at a place like this."

"But, Margaret, I didn't come to play euchre. I don't want to know these people. Can't you see? I came on purpose to see you, and to talk to you. Get your things and take a walk with me. Never mind the euchre."

"Oh, no I couldn't do that. The people—it wouldn't look right."

"What do we care for them?"

"No, I musn't. We had really better go in. And in she went, with Halloran, crestfallen, following.

After an insufferable evening he tried again to see her, and again it was accomplished only by maneuvering.

"Margaret," he said, when he had drawn her into the corner of the emptying room, "tell me what it means. What's the matter?"

She looked at him and slowly shook her head. "Nothing," she replied; "nothing at all."

"Did you get my letters?"

She nodded.

"I didn't know—you didn't answer. Why didn't you write, Margaret?"

No answer.

"Won't you tell me? I've come a long way to ask you."

"I—why, I just couldn't."

"Didn't you have anything to say to me?"

"No, I don't believe I did."

"And you have nothing to say to me now?"

A long silence. This time from Miss Davies:

"Oh, please don't now. It's very late—and I'm tired."

"But when am I to see you?" he broke out impatiently.

"Oh, there will be plenty of time. But not tonight—please. You aren't going away before morning."

"I am here only for a day or so. I—I am down east on—on business." He had qualified again. "I just stopped off here."

"Oh, you just happened to come?"

"No, I meant to come—I had to. I couldn't stay away. It's a long time since I've seen you, Margaret."

"I know. You called in Evanston, didn't you? Mrs. Bigelow wrote me that you had taken George. How is he doing?"

"Well. But when can I talk with you—alone somewhere? I can't say anything when you seem so hurried."

"Why—tomorrow, perhaps."

"Tomorrow morning?"

"No, not the morning. I'm going to climb the Terrace."

"Why not drop that and come with me?"

"I can't. I promised Mr. Green. He's getting up a party. You—you might come along."

He shook his head. There was another pause. "Margaret," he said then, "who is Mr. Green?"

"He's a Boston man."

"Is he—he——?"

Some one was looking for Miss Davies. "She's in the cardroom, I think," said a voice.

"Here I am. I'll be there directly."

"Wait, Margaret. Do you plan to get back for lunch?"

"Yes—I don't think we're going to take any with us."

"Then I'll order a carriage for two o'clock, and we'll drive."

"Well——"

"Of course"—and every word he uttered sounded like "Mr. Green—Mr. Green"—"of course, if you'd rather not——"

"Oh, no—thank you very much. I'd enjoy going. At two, did you say?"

She was gone; and Halloran went outside and paced the veranda, alone with a cigar. His regular footfall sounded for a long time—during two cigars, in fact; and the thoughts he finally carried to bed with him were not the sort to put him into a condition for the diplomacy the morrow was to demand. In the morning, long before daylight he was up and dressed. He breakfasted late to avoid the climing party, and from his window he watched them start up the road. He saw Green take Margaret's jacket and tie the sleeve through his belt. An annoying fellow he was with his easy manners, his faultless clothes, his calm reserve. He grated on Halloran; he reminded him of his own blunt western way: he forced him to recall again those rough antecedents of his. And that Halloran was keen enough to recognize the difference, indefinable as it seemed, aggravated matters. For an hour or so he sat in the library and tried to read, but failed. He thought a little fresh air might fix him up, and he went out for a six-mile tramp up the Panther Kill, through the ravine where the rock walls shine with moisture, and the trout lie deep in the pools below the falls, and the trees mat closely to shut out the day; but this was worse than the book. He came back over a spur of the Panther Mountain and here he had his first occupation of the day, scrambling up the ledges, fighting through the brambles, placing his feet carefully on the treacherous moss-covered rocks; here drawing himself by a finger grip up a sheer precipice, there elbowing up a chimney.

He reached the top of the ridge and plunged down through the forest. He saw a clearing ahead, and, pushing on, found the whole valley spread out below, the stream splashing and glittering in the sun, the white road winding out here and there from the shelter of the trees, and all the tumbling mountain land blazing with color. To the south towered the Wittenberg, to the north lay the peaceful slopes of North Dome and Mount Sheridan. He was knee-deep in fragrant mint, and surrounded by droning bees. A look, and he was crashing on, covered with thistle down from the tangle of brush. It was a pleasure to jump the great hemlock logs that the tanners had left to rot thirty years before. Once a birch of six inches diameter snapped off short under his hand and gave him a tumble and a roll down the slope. He got up, shook out his joints and went on with a laugh, chasing a porcupine that lumbered off and tried to hide its head under a stone. And when at last he ran out into the upper meadows behind the house he was no longer thinking of Green.

But at noon the climbing party did not appear in the dining room. At two o'clock, when the carriage appeared, there was no sign of them. At three the horse was still waiting and Halloran had gone back to his cigars. At half-past three he called the boy and ordered him shortly to take the horse back to the barn. At four the party, dishevelled, flushed with exercise, laughing merrily together over the little jokes and incidents of the climb, came wearily up the walk. Halloran stood on the veranda and watched them as they climbed the steps. Margaret met him half-defiantly, half-apologetically.

"I'm sorry," she murmured, as she passed him, the last of the party; "Mr. Green did take some sandwiches in his pockets. We—we went on about half way up the Wittenberg. I must change my things now; but if you still want to go I can be ready in a few minutes."

"No—I've sent the horse back. You couldn't go now—you need a rest."

"Well"—with a little toss of her head, "that's just as you like. We can go tomorrow, perhaps."

"I think I shall have to go away this afternoon."

Here he was, forcing her to speak out and urge him; and she had no notion of being forced to speak.

"Oh, must you go so soon?"

"I think so."

"That's too bad. You've not much more than got here. You really should have gone with us; we had a glorious time. I'm all torn to pieces." She put out a shoe that was cut and torn in two or three places. "I never worked so in my life before."

Halloran was thawing rapidly; he could not stand there looking at her and still keep all his resentment. And when she said, with an embarrassed little laugh, "Well, I simply must go in," he delayed her:

"Margaret, wait just a minute. Haven't you anything to say to me? It all rests with you. If you would tell me—to stay——"

He could not get further. She looked at him, then away. "Why—why—if you—— Of course you know best how much time you have."

He turned away impatiently, and she hurried into the house, pausing only to add, "I shall be down in a few minutes."

But when the few minutes, lengthened to half an hour, had passed, and she had come down and looked with a curious expression into the parlors and out about the veranda, Halloran was half a mile away, driving rapidly toward the railway station in the junction village. And not until the evening did she know certainly that he had gone.

One Pere Marquette train reached Wauchung early in the morning, to connect with the car-ferry across the lake, and this was the train that brought Halloran back home. Walking up the street, bag in hand, he met the captain, who was getting home from the yards for breakfast. Craig stopped when he saw him, and waited. They shook hands with only a greeting, but the captain's shrewd old eyes were searching Halloran's face.

"Well, Mr. Halloran, we weren't looking for you quite so soon."

"I've taken the best part of a week. I couldn't stay longer than that. I'll see you after breakfast and go over things. No news?"

"No; everything's lovely. But say, Mr. Halloran, how about it?"

Halloran shook his head and would have hurried on.

"Pshaw, now; it wasn't no, was it?"

"Not exactly."

"Well, say—then maybe it's all right."

"It's nothing, captain—worse than nothing."

"You don't mean—you ain't telling me you've come back without either no or yes?"

Halloran made no answer. He simply wanted to get away.

"Mr. Halloran, I didn't think it of you; honest, I didn't. Say, now," he reached down and caught hold of the bag, nor heeding Halloran's protest, "let's step back this way. There hasn't a soul seen you—not a soul." His eyes swept the street. "Just step along a little quicker. The early train'll be pulling out before long, and you can pick up some breakfast at Reed City. I'd take you home with me—Jennie'd never peep—but I'm afraid some of the boys might be around when you come out, and anyhow you'd have to wait till the later train, and when you come to things like this time's worth saving. I guess prob'ly there's some other fellow hanging around down there these days and you've gone and given him a cool two days' start of you—you've just handed it to him. Now you get right back by the fastest train you can make. There's a good many things you know a heap more about than I do, but I guess maybe women ain't one of 'em."

They reached the station, Halloran walking moodily without a word. At the edge of the platform he turned. "Captain, do you really think I ought to do it?"

"My boy, you've got to do it. You ain't going to lie down here, are you? And that's what it means if you don't. There's your train waiting there. You get right aboard before anybody shows up to ask questions. Goodbye; good luck to you."

Halloran got aboard moody still; pulled up his collar, pulled down his hat, slid down low in the seat, and fixed his eyes on a worn spot in the back of the seat ahead. And when the train pulled into Reed City he was still gazing at the worn spot.

The invigorating autumn air still held in Woodland Valley. Halloran finding that the sleepy white horses and their driver were likely to be delayed in the village, threw his bag under a seat and set out on foot, following the road up through the notch by the bronze patches of cornstalks. He caught up a handful of young wintergreen and munched it as he tramped. There was a life in the air, and he threw open his coat and walked with a swing.

At the house he asked for Miss Davies and was told that she was in her room, so he wrote a line in the library and gave it to a maid to take to her.

She came in a moment.

"Get your things, Margaret," he said; let's go outside."

"But—when did you come?"

"Just now. I walked up. I've been out to Wanchung since I saw you the other day, but there was no use trying to stay there. You see—what I said about being down here on business was all a fib—I was afraid to own up."

"Afraid," she stood looking at him, with such a peculiar expression that he feared another delay.

"Never mind now; I'll tell you all about it when we get out. I want to walk up to the blackberry patch where I saw you the first day."

She went without a word for her things, still with that odd, sober expression; and in a few moments they were walking up the path toward the lower slopes of the mountain.

"You—you said you had been to Wauchung?" she remarked by way of breaking the silence.

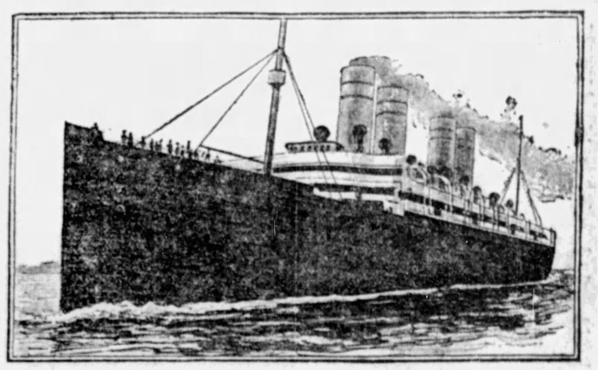
"Yes. I stayed there about twenty minutes. You see—I can laugh at it now, but I couldn't then—I've been a sort of a fool. When I wrote those letters and you didn't answer, and then, when I went to your house and found that you'd come down here without a word to me, I was all broken up; and my nerve just left me. And then finally I did manage to get down here, and you didn't seem very glad to see me, and I don't doubt I was jealous of Green fellow. I had forgotten then that after that night in Evanston—that when you had once let me know what you let me know then—you never would change. You see, I know you better than you think, Margaret. I've seen since that it was my fault—that I've been expecting you to say things it was my business to say for myself—and that there couldn't anything but little misunderstandings come between us after—after that. And—and——"

He paused to look at her. She would have liked a broad hat, a sunbonnet, anything that would have shielded her face from him, but her little tam was merciless, and she could only study the path. Another moment and he had to fall behind her.

"Well, I guess that's all there is about it, Margaret. I was a fool, but I'm not a fool any longer. Here we are, where I saw you. Let's sit down on this log." She slipped to the ground and deliberately faced away from him, looking off at the tumbling slopes of Cross mountain. But he came around to the other side. "Now, Margaret, I've told you once, and you know all I could say without my telling you again. I love you; that's all. I can't go on any longer this way. I can't live without you—I've tried it—it's no use—so why can't we understand each other right now, and stop this playing at cross-purposes, and just be happy! You—you're all that I want in this world, Margaret—everything—everything." He was leaning forward, playing nervously with a thorny twig and eagerly searching her face. "Tell me, Margaret—tell me if you will come right now into my life and make it worth while. I've been working day and night for other people—now I want to work for you. I want to see if I can't make a home for you—if I can't make you happy. When I've been working the hardest I've wondered, a good many times, what was the use of it all—what good it would do me if I should succeed, and make a lot of money and direct a lot of men. There's a passion for money, and there's a passion for power—I know a good many men that have one or the other or both of them—but one thing I've learned this year, Margaret, is that neither could ever fill my life and make it what I want to make it. Nothing, nobody but you can do that. Money and power mean worse than nothing to me unless they are means toward making you happy. That's what I want to do, Margaret; if you'll only give me the chance. Will you?"

There was a long, long time before she could do more than look off at the cloud-shadows floating up the opposite mountainside. They sat motionless; Halloran's hand had dropped from the twig, and the wonderful silence of the mountains wrapped them about. She wondered why he did not go on; he waited, breathless. She half turned; he

Hill's Great Steamship Launched.



"DAKOTA"—SISTER TO THE "MINNESOTA."

New London, Conn., Feb. 6.—There was launched from the ways at the big plant of the Eastern Shipbuilding company today one of the largest vessels ever built in the western hemisphere—the gigantic steamship Dakota, whose sister ship, the Minnesota, went overboard last spring.

The launching was in some respects the most notable ever seen here. It was, moreover, one of the most beautiful and imposing. There was something indescribably majestic in the sight of the tremendous bulk of gracefully assembled steel descending with rapidly quickening speed down the long greased ways to the river. The available space about the ways was occupie. with enthusiastic humanity, and as the big vessel took her maiden dip in the brine there was a great waving of handkerchiefs and cheers from thousands of throats.

James J. Hill and a party of guests came up from New York by special train to attend the launching, and other visitors were present from Boston, New Haven and other points. The public schools were represented by hundreds of pupils and every factory and shipyard in the vicinity suspended work for the time being in order to allow the employes an opportunity of witnessing the launching.

The Dakota and the Minnesota are identical in size and construction. When she is completed the Dakota will join her sister ship in the Pacific carrying service of the Great Northern railroad. She will be capable of making upwards of fourteen knots an hour, and will be, in all respects, the peer of any vessel sailing the Pacific. The ship's dimensions are: Length over all, 620 feet; width, 73 feet 6 inches; height to upper deck, 50 feet; to captain's bridge, 88 feet; to top of mast, 177 feet. She will be rigged as a four-masted schooner with pole shafts. Though designed primarily as a freight carrier, accommodations on a superb scale will be provided for several hunded passengers. The hull is constructed of steel and a double bottom extends from stem to stern.

There are five decks, extending the whole length of the vessel, in addition to the orlops and boat decks. The main engines consist of two four-cylinder

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 East 120th St., New York City.
Dear Sir: Oct. 15th, 1903.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

THE FINALITY.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

He was young. He had little of the past in his appearance and much of the future; the future at which he scoffed. He looked at me with a smile of amusement. His head was thrown back and in his eyes was reflected the mocking laughter of one who fancies he knows all, and yet knows nothing, though the light of intelligence burned brightly at the top where his wits were. But he was young.

"You will either weary or go under," I said again. "Pleasure is not all."

"And what then, Oh, Solomon, is the object of life? Can you read me the riddle?"

This he demanded in his gay, insouciant voice, care-free and reckless.

"It is not a spendthrift heaping of pleasures," I repeated. "Pleasure palls. Passions and enthusiasms die. They depend on our health, our environment, on a hundred accidental things which we cannot always wield to our wishes."

"You talk like a book," he jeered. "If you are so wise, tell me the object of life. Read me the riddle."

"I think it is toil," I answered.

He laughed again and looked at me with amusement written on his face.

"Toil in the present for the possible benefit of the future, you mean, I suppose. Oh, no," he said, "that is not living. I'd rather be glad today and sorry tomorrow. Here," he cried, almost roughly, taking a slip of paper from his pocket. "I seldom trouble with books, but I found this in one, and thought long enough to see the truth of its philosophy.

"'Grown old in mere thinking of life, you shall not call back your lost youth. While you brood, studying how to spend it, it hath slipped your fingers and passed into the eternal mystery.'"

He read the paper slowly. For an instant he permitted the deeper shading of his chameleon-like nature to be uppermost, then the purple of his gay, meaningless panorama of life dazzled his vision.

"It is pleasure," he declared, with the mocking light back of his eyes.

"It is toil," I insisted.

"You do not know better than I," he laughed. "It is pleasure. Don't spend all your time hoping to live tomorrow."

Trying to make him understand was like snatching at a flash of powder. He went his way with shout and laughter and song and merry riot.

In the months that followed, he ate of the lotus, root, stem and flower, intoxicated by the whirling, mad jig of folly and pleasure. Drinking at the mere pleasantnesses of life was debilitating him in mind and body. He began to think. He was not quite satisfied. Suddenly his slumbering wits came fully awake. Sick of himself, that most tenacious and torturing of maladies, his mind sought relief in new channels. Ambition arose to battle, and pleasure surrendered.

"I've cut it all. I'm going away," he told me. "I'm going to make a name for myself in the world."

He kept his word. With his brain and strength and genius concentrated on one purpose, in an incredibly short time he accomplished successes which were fast winning him fame. He was too easily successful to last.

"It is not pleasure," he wrote at this period. "It is success."

For nearly a year he was silent and then the body that plain.

"Life is explained," he said. "Its object is not success. It is love. I never have lived before. The riddle is answered. It is love. I have found the right woman. Could life desire a sublimer object? Your creed is ignoble and hopeless. To live for toil alone is to live a dullard's existence. Toil is only the means toward the higher end. I have found the right woman. All that I am, all that I have, are at her feet. She has shown me the truth. It is love!

"Worship your God of toil if you will. There is but one God. It is love."

His was a nature keenly capable of joy and suffering, drawing both like a magnet. He had staked his all on one throw of the dice and he won—love.

"It cloveth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth."

* * * * * * *

Another long silence ensued. I pictured him knowing the happiness that comes to bless but once in a lifetime. I pictured him glorying in the joy of existence, believing he had found the solution of the problem. I knew that sometime he would write again. At length his message came. It was brief and explained only that which one could read between the lines:

"I have thrown myself into incessant work in order to forget. I am finding the peace of occupation," he wrote. "You were right. It is toil."

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love is so divine that the roughest man cannot help but appreciate it as the crown of womanhood. However, Motherhood is looked forwardto withfeelings of great dread by almost all women. At such times a woman is nervous, dyspeptic, irritable, and she is in need of a uterine tonic and nervine, a strength builder to fit her for the ordeal. No matter how healthy or strong a woman may be she cannot help but be benefited by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to prepare for the event.

This is what one mother says:

"With a heart overflowing with gratitude I will endeavor to write you. It is nearly two years ago since I first wrote to you for advice regarding my health which was then very bad," writes Mrs. L. Poore, of Hinesdale, Ky., to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting surgeon of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. "I have described my sufferings in other letters to you. After receiving your advice and the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' I bought some of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and to-day am a well woman and the proud mother of a dear little boy."

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Their financial responsibility is well known to every newspaper publisher and druggist in the United States, with most of whom they have done business for over a third of a century.

How to live in health and happiness, is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene, containing over 1000 pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

NEW WAYSIN CHINA.

Even the Dowager Empress Rides in an Automobile Nowadays.

The boxers did the metropolis of China a good turn in 1900 when they besieged the foreign settlement, declared war on all the world, and brought down upon it the armies of eight great powers.

The presence of 100,000 foreign troops, with all their surprising activities and methods, waked up Tientsin and set it spinning in the path of progress. Local government by foreigners had free sweep in any municipal reforms or public works, and with the old native city laid flat and its walls destroyed, there was every chance to cut, widen and lay out roads as they were needed, to enlarge the French concession, make a Japanese, a German and Russian concession, and extend the model British settlement, which is the heart of the foreign city. Business houses, dwellings, banks and barracks have been built in every quarter, good roads lead in every direction over the mud plain, and Tientsin as it was before the war bears no resemblance to this busy, hustling, modern city.

Progress and prosperity is as great within the Chinese city also, and the viceroy, Yuan Shih Kai, has kept the pace set by the International Board and rebuilt Tientsin in modern western fashion during the foreign occupation. The object lesson was not lost, and the foreign impetus has not yet subsided. The viceroy has built a broad, macadamized road from the native city to a railway station of its own that twinkles with electric lights at night; there are iron bridges across the river in place of the old pontoons, and the whole place hums with such progress as was never dreamed of in China.

Day and night the city gates of Pekin swing open; further breaches in the wall have been made to permit the railroad tracks to parallel their entire length, and the station is beside the water gate through which Gen. Gaselee and the British troops passed that August day to relieve the besieged legations. Jinrikshas meet the arriving trains and whirl one past the walled and balustraded canal to Legation street, a hard, macadamized highway closed with gates at either end.

The way is lined with tall foreign buildings and brick walls, over which show the gabled roofs of other two-storied foreign constructions. As well might one be anywhere else but Pekin.

Only a few gateways on this street remain as they were before the siege, and a stretch of the French compound wall bears yet the mark where bullets and shells peppered it through the midsummer months of 1900. The old trees, the coffin shop, the medicine shop with its gilded "beckoning beards"—in fact, all the old Chinese landmarks are gone from Legation street. In place are the long barrack walls of the "Waldersee Kaserne," the lofty English bank, with its clock tower, and the labyrinthine caverns and foundations of the large hotel of the Compagnie Wagons-Lits. One rubs his eyes in amaze that three short years could affect so complete a change, and each day convinces him that the Chinese themselves have changed quite as much as this small quarter of the Tartar city.

With the great and the rude awakening there has come, too, a complete change of face and heart. The typical and most popular officials no longer spit at the sight of a foreigner, his cart or his dwelling, as if ejecting pernicious bacilli, nor do they openly long to have the skin of a foreigner tanned for the cover of a cart. Six princes drive in foreign-built broughams, and more than sixty foreign carriages will be in use by official personages this winter.

The empress dowager enjoys her automobile in the summer palace grounds, and Prince Su, who has charge of municipal affairs, promises that the main streets of the city shall be fit for automobile travel in one year.—Chicago Tribune.

Both Mercenary.

Alice—Don't you think Bertha was mercenary in marrying that old Mr. Shekels?

Bessie—Not more than he. Alice, you know, does not care for money, but only for the things money will buy. It was the same with Mr. Shekels. Bertha, you know, was one of those things.—Boston Transcript.

SURE

The Robust Physique Can Stand More Coffee Than a Weak One.

A young Virginian says: "Having a naturally robust constitution far above the average and not having a nervous temperament, my system was able to resist the inroads upon it by the use of coffee for some years, but finally the strain began to tell.

"For ten years I have been employed as telegraph operator and typewriter by a railroad in this section and until two years ago I had used coffee continually from the time I was eight years old, nearly 20 years.

"The work of operating the telegraph key is a great strain upon the nerves and after the day's work was over I would feel nervous, irritable, run down and toward the last suffered greatly from insomnia and neuralgia. As I never indulged in intoxicating liquors, drugs or tobacco in any form I came to the conclusion that coffee and tea were causing the gradual break down of my nervous system and having read an article in the Medical Magazine on the composition of coffee and its toxic effect upon the system, I was fully convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"Seeing Postum spoken of as not having any of the deteriorating effects of coffee I decided to give up the stimulant and get Postum a trial. The result was agreeably surprising. After a time my nerves became wonderfully strong. I can do all my work at the telegraph key and typewriter with far greater ease than ever before. My weight has increased 35 pounds, my general health keeping pace with it, and I am a new man and a better one." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL

Pro and Con, the two fools in me, fell into another wrangle this morning. Pro happened to crack a joke at the expense of the historical novel, and Con resented it. That started the discussion.

"Plenty, and much to spare, is said and written against the historical novel," said Con, tartly. "Some little of it is criticism, much of it is silly affectation of superiority, and the rest is cheap wit. Why not a word now and then in favor of that form of literature which so many people read and enjoy? I presume to say that as between history and the historical novel ninety-nine Americans in every hundred prefer to read the latter, and do."

"Yes," Pro admitted; "but everywhere on earth there are ninety-nine fools to one wise person."

"Undoubtedly," Con acquiesced; "and the person who makes such an observation is never, of course, of the ninety-nine. But that is apart from our subject. I don't believe the majority is always wrong, but let that go. The question is, What's the matter with the historical novel?"

"Well, it misinterprets history, for one thing. The novelist necessarily perverts the truth when it does not suit his fiction purpose."

"So does the historian," Con asserted stoutly. "I don't believe there is an accepted book of history in existence today, which tells the exact truth about any important national event of the past. Indeed, the most eminent critics tell us that the historian, to be worthy of consideration, must have imagination. Now, why must he?"

"Because," Pro answered, "without imagination he could not project himself to the remote scene he is to describe. By means of his imagination he stands upon the very ground, views the scene from all sides, feels the impulses that prompted the actors in it, and thus is enabled not merely to photograph the material facts, but to define the causes without which we should not understand the bearings those facts have on each other."

"There you are," said Con; "you have described the historian and the novelist with equal accuracy. The main difference between them is that the historian pretends to record actual facts, while the more ingenuous novelist admits that he is creating only scenes that might have been. Each writes a story, and both try to make their stories plausible and interesting. In so far as they succeed in this they approximate greatness in their chosen forms of fiction."

"You mean to say, then, there is nothing true in our written histories?"

"I mean to say that no man ever lived who could truly report the essential details of an important historical event. Every newspaper reporter knows this. Let him ask ten persons separately for the story of a street brawl which all have witnessed, and, however hard they may try to tell him the truth without prejudice or imaginative filling in, he will come away with ten different stories of the fracas. Now, in a limited way, this reporter occupies precisely the position of the national historian. He must choose the most plausible and most interesting features from each of the ten stories and so amalgamate them as to make a readable and believable whole. In other words, he is to that street fight, which he himself did not witness, precisely what the present-day historian is to the French Revolution or the American War for Independence."

"But you must admit that there are certain historical facts, which nobody disputes."

"I will admit that certain historical statements are generally accepted as facts. For instance, I believe it is generally accepted as a fact that Farragut was lashed to the mast during the battle of Mobile Bay, but I have it from one of his officers, who was with him on the Hartford at the time, that the commodore merely stood in the shrouds with one arm run through a looped rope in order that he might hold his glass with both hands. I believe the officer's story partly because he says he was there and knows what he is talking about, but mainly because the story itself is more plausible and not less interesting to me than the generally accepted one. In the same way I hold that once upon a time it was generally accepted as true that the world was flat and that the sun boldly sailed over it, through the day and somehow sneaked back unobserved in the darkness of the night, but I am not prepared to admit that the general acceptance of this theory made it incontrovertibly true."

"Then you think all history is written in vain?"

"No, sir. On the contrary, I think it serves a glorious purpose. But I also think the historical novel, when equally well done, serves the same purpose, and serves it more extensively. What difference does it make whether Shakespeare's King Lear was a real or a fictitious person? The human interest and the excellent lesson are there. And, by the way, Shakespeare's plays, which are a form of the historical novel, have done more for English history than English history of the same events has ever been able to do for itself."

I found it necessary to stop the discussion by telling both disputants that they were fools.

"To be sure," they answered me, with exasperating irony, "we are of the ninety-nine; but you—you, of course, are the one wise man."

"Well," I answered, conclusively, "I am wise enough never to dispute with fools and discreet enough never to dispute with wise men."

Which remark really was designed to indicate my mental superiority over them. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Death by Neglect.

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, who cures cancer by the use of a combination of oils, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point. By far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their suffering and impending danger till it is too late. If you have friends afflicted write today for free book, giving particulars. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

SYMPATHY.

I chanced to see the other day
A rosy little chap,
A boy from school, released to play.
He wore a nice, warm cap,
An overcoat, new rubber shoes—
A better garb no man might choose.

I also saw—and he saw, too—
A fine, deep, muddy pool.
The sight attracted others who
Were newly come from school.
A puddle is a thing of joy
To any well-constructed boy.

The lad I marked did straightway dash,
All with a joyous whoop,
Into that pool he went ker-splash,
Ker-chug ker-slop, ker-scloop.
He paddled in that lovely slime;
You bet he had a royal time.

And soon his nice, warm overcoat
Was soaked with muddy slop.
His cap did on the water float.
Where it had chanced to drop.
His hose were drenched, his knickers wet
And muddy as they well could get.

I watched that youngster with a smile
Of kindy sympathy,
And as I watched I thought the while,
I would that boy were I.
But he been my boy, I tell
You I'd have caught and spanked him well. —Chicago News.

An Attractive Job.

Tommy—I see the king of Abyssinia has sent President Roosevelt a pair of lions. The job of president ain't so bad, after all.

Bobby—You bet! If you don't like being president you can start a circus.—Chicago News.

Value of Last Year's Tobacco Crop.

The tobacco crop of 815,972,425 pounds, at an average price of 6.8 cents a pound, produced a revenue of $55,514,927 last year. The average yield to the acre from 1,037,735 acres was 786.3 pounds.

Dinner-Table Talk.

The ordinary table talk of these days has degenerated into the three D's—Disease, Domestic and Dress.—The Queen.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some reader tell how to raise hickory trees? We have tried transplanting, and planting the nuts, but have failed in both.—Farmer's Wife, Wis.

Can any of the readers of your valuable paper tell how to raise cedar trees, the time to gather the seed, and to plant, and the location best suited to raise them?—K., Hill City, Kan.

Will some one please tell me what to do for chickens that have the roup?—H., Cochranton, Pa.

I have a five-year-old cow. She has been well kept all winter. She seems well every way, and gives a good deal of milk, but the milk will not clabber, and is so sour it is not fit to use. Can anyone tell the cause?—B., Folsom, Ky.

Will some one please give a remedy to exterminate cattle lice? My cattle are bothered with them, and I do not know what to do for them.—D., Tunnel, N. Y.

Why not try some of the formulae given in the Blade of Jan. 28, from a bulletin of the Kansas experiment station?

Will same one please give a remedy to remove worms from a horse? I have a mare that had them for a year and a half and I cannot get rid of them.—O., Aspers, Pa.

What is the cause of mares losing colts at the fourth or fifth month? I have a large brood mare which has lost two in succession, and I can find no cause for it.—H., Scullton, Pa.

I have a good mare that has what some say is the "thrush" others "grease heel." In the crack of the hoof, next to the hair, it is sore. A whitishlike matter forms. Hoof is feverish. What is it? What is the remedy? She is also lame in left front foot or leg. Can't tell where. Had blacksmiths examine, but can't find cause. I find so many good things in The Blade that I thought maybe some one could help me. I've made it as plain as possible.—S., Woodland, W. Va.

Noting some discussion in regard to peat as a fuel, would like a little more light on the subject, as to process of getting into shape to be used as a fuel. I believe this should interest many, as muck swamps are scattered pretty much over this land of ours.—R., Bryan, O.

Would be glad if some of your readers would inform me how to cure clover and thresh it; and best way to get the seed. Which crop is the best to save for seed? J., Dayton, Wash.

Will some one who has had experience please tell me through the Farmstead, the best time of the year to plant onions, and whether to plant sets or seed.—M., Camanche, Iowa.

I had a young cow to calve and a week went by before she cleaned the afterbirth. What should I have fed to her to assist nature The calf died also when a week old. It passed a watery fluid. Would not suck unless placed to cow. I would feel very grateful for any advice on this matter. I could not do without the Weekly Blade for four times the amount of my subscription.—W., Carroll, O.

Cucumber Bugs.

Editor Farmstead: I have noticed in your paper inquiries about yellow bugs that destroy cucumber and other vines. I use one spoonful of ginger to one of flour; mix well and dust on with a pepper box. Repeat if the rain washes it off.—M., Cuba, N. Y.

Ventilate the Hen-house.

Editor Farmstead: I want to send a good hint on poultry. Air your hen house from the top by cutting a round hole and putting a stove pipe in it. My chickens have never had roup or any disease since I tried this.—S., Burlington Junction, Mo.

Lice on Horses.

Editor Farmstead: Here is a recipe for S., of Monon, for lice on his horses—a simple one and easily obtained. Take the root of pawpaw bushes and boil them in plenty of water, and thoroughly wet the horse all over. Apply with a rag, rubbing the hair both ways so as to be sure to get the decoction on every part of the horse's body. I have often used this, always with good results. I do not know how it would do with any other vermin than these.—R., Pekin, Ind.

Thanks for the recipe. Please write only on one side of the paper. Otherwise, we have to write the letter over again.

Lumpy Milk.

Editor Farmstead: For lumpy milk in cows give pulverized saltpeter, one teaspoonful once or twice a day in soft feed, for a week and feed once a month after. it takes some time to cure.—S., Burlington Junction, Mo.

Building a Silo.

Editor Farmstead: I notice the question concerning a silo in your last issue, and as I have made the silo business a study for some time, I take the liberty to send you the following answer:

A silo built as described, out of sand and gravel, etc., is one of the poorest silos that could be erected, for these reasons:

First, the acid that is in the ensilage eats the lime out of the cement, causes it to become porous and therefore lets in the air, which tends to cause it also to solve the cement, and will crumble it in a few years. Now this is proved in this way. Several of our silos have been erected on walls built from 2 to 6 feet high, the ensilage would be perfect until they came down to the wall and from there down it would be more or less spoiled by decay, which is caused by the air working through the cement. I have seen examples of this where the wall has been two feet thick and several inches of good strong cement on the inside.

In regard to which is the better, a round silo or a square, will say, a round silo by all means, as a silo to keep ensilage perfectly must settle perfectly even, and there should be no corners in a silo. So far, good sound wood is the best thing that has been discovered for a silo.—V., Lineaville, Pa.

For C.'s Cows.

Editor Farmstead—Please tell C., of French Creek, to take equal parts of sulphur and lard, and mix well. Rub it on with a steel knife; let it remain three days, then scrape it off, and renew the application. Don't handle the diseased places, for the disease is contagious.—T., Applegate, Mich.

Dehorning Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to W., of Tennessee, about hollow horn in issue of Jan. 28, and others on the same disease: There may be such a disease, but if they will dehorn the calves they intend to raise for cows, they will have no trouble, and it is cruelty to dumb animals to wait until they have large horns and then cut them off. You can take caustic potash and kill the horns of calves when they are from three days to three weeks old. First take common soda and water and clean the horn or bunch perfectly clean by rubbing; then take the caustic potash, which you can get of any druggist, and rub on the bunch or horn only. Be careful not to get it on your fingers, or it will burn. I wrap the potash in a wrapper so to keep from touching it; put it on thoroughly, or it will cause a clump horn to grow, but one good application is enough.—S., Sayles, Pa.

Warts on Colt's Nose.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to answer one of your subscribers, and I have forgotten his signature, but it was in regard to a colt having warts on its nose. I have had three in the last three years and when they are turned on grass in the spring the warts will leave. I have one now that is a solid mass of warts all over its nose. I do nothing for them and would not advise anyone to do anything.

I would also say to another subscriber who wants a remedy for a kitten that has fits, to put a few drops of turpentine in its milk. It has cured several for us.—W., State Line, Ind.

Making Maple Sugar.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to Reader, of Francisco, Va., when you crush sugar cane, a number of vegetable extracts are found in the juice, which are useless for sugar making, and are to be got rid of by chemical means; but maple sap is different, needing no clarifying process, if boiled fresh from the tree and kept from the chapter of accidents which may soil it with foreign matter—ashes from the fire, forest leaves, bits of bark, etc. Dark sugar is not necessarily dirty. If the sap is stored and allowed to stand, the sugar made from it will be dark, for something the same reason, apparently, that makes the cut surface of a sweet apple darken when exposed to the air, this change being more rapid in warm days. Rain running down the trees and dripping into the pails is also a fertile source of dark sugar, partly no doubt from the steeping of lichens and mosses, and possibly from some chemical change caused by the addition of water. Sap rapidly degenerates in warm weather, fermenting and souring, soon becoming thick and ropey, the sugar turning partly or entirely to glucose, and no clarifying process within my knowledge will ever make it white again.

In the early season with the ground covered with snow, if you strain the sap as it goes into the holders, and your utensils are clean, and the sap is boiled at once, and the syrup is strained hot into a "settler," where it may stand 24 or more hours—this is an important point—dipping the clear syrup off carefully so as not to stir up the sediment at the bottom and urging the sugaring-off fire to the utmost, you will not need to clarify at all. The white of one or more eggs, thinned with water or a little new milk, may be put in, if you like; these will cause the scum to rise; but prompt boiling, clean implements, good straining and thorough settling will do very well.

Sugar or syrup allowed to simmer slowly, hour after hour, is the worse for it: have a hot fire, and when it tries to foam over "dip it down" by raising dipperfuls and pouring them back, repeating them into the pan for a while. As it gets thicker it stops foaming over. Settlings and skimmings thinned with water and resettled, the sweetened water made by washing the sugar-pans, boiled down, clean water and the sour sap of the late season will make vinegar of fine quality if well made: add it to your old vinegar and it will be soon fit for use. —G., Arkport, New York.

Value of Farm Machinery.

Fred. Ingels, of the Iowa College of Agriculture, traces in an interesting way the history of machinery on the farm. Agriculture was at a standstill until a machine to harvest grain could be perfected. Such a machine was unknown as late as 1845. The reaper was the beginning of the revolution on the farm. There would have been no economy in grain drills, because a man could sow broadcast by hand in one day as much as he could reap in the entire harvest season.

The average amount of work of a self-binder harvester is estimated at 2,000 acres for its lifetime. This is rather a high estimate, but to be on the safe side suppose that it was only 1,000 acres. At the present time the farmer cannot hire the grain cut for less than 50 cents an acre, or $6 a day if cut by the day. Figuring at the rate of 50 cents an acre, how long would it take to pay for a $125 machine? By the time he had hired his neighbor to cut 250 acres of grain he would have paid for a new machine. An advantage of having a machine of his own is that he can cut his grain when it is ready to cut. The entire cost of a machine may be lost by entering a field a day or two late, as many farmers have learned from experience.

The advantage of the modern steel gang plow over the walking plow is very great. With the first the driver rides; with the second he walks. A much larger amount of work can be done with one of these gang plows. The work is done better by turning a more even furrow and plowing at a regular depth. One man with four horses can do more work with one riding gang plow than two men can do with two walking plows and the same number of horses. Its advantage over the common sulky plow is great. It does away with the extra man, and the same amount of work is done easier and much quicker.

The advantage of the common broadcast seeder over the method of sowing by hand is such that large areas of land can be seeded in a short time. The seed is scattered more evenly and any amount desired can be sown. The modern grain drill is much better than the broadcast seeder in that all the grain is covered, thus producing larger gains with less amount of seed.

The modern corn cultivators, both the shovel and the disk, have gained their reputation from their efficient work in loosening the earth and killing the weeds. A modern farm implement is the double-rowed cultivator. This has a great advantage over the older forms in that it only requires three horses and one man to operate it, while to do the same amount of work with the other would require four horses and two men. The difference in the prices of the two could be paid for in one season by the money saved by not having the extra man.

The modern corn planter makes the growing of this important grain possible on a large scale. What would the farmer of today do without the corn planter? It would not be possible to raise half the corn that is raised at the present time. It would certainly be a slow and tedious job to plant a hundred acres by hand. The up-to-date planters will plant two rows at once as fast as a team can walk.

Another farm machine that is coming into use very rapidly is the manure spreader. The old way, as practiced by a majority of farmers at the present time, is to throw the manure over the land in large forkfulls and pay but little attention to how they spread it. Their sole idea is to get it away from the barn. When spread by hand the manure is put on the ground too thick. This is a detriment to the next year's crop, and possibly for the second year.

The farm milk separator has become a very valuable machine on the farm. Every farmer having as many as five cows should have a milk separator. The separated milk with corn meal can be fed to the calves very profitably, while the cream can be churned into butter. In this way the returns are greatly increased and good calves are produced also.

The gasoline engine is being used more and more on the farm. With this the farmer can, with a few attachments, pump water, shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, run a feed cutter, grindstone and do an unlimited number of things which are hard to do by hand.

Besides the few machines and implements mentioned, there are a great many others which are found on all modern farms. A few are the hay loader, rake and tedder wagons, windmills, feed grinders, ensilage cutters, besides a great many others, which cannot be mentioned here.

The time and money saved by using improved machinery is very great, shown in the following report of the department of agriculture for the year 1899: In 1830 it took over three hours' labor to raise one bushel of wheat; in 1896 it took ten minutes. In 1830 the labor of one bushel of wheat cost 17½ cents; in 1896 it cost 2½ cents per bushel. In 1830 the labor represented in a bushel of corn was four and one-half hours, while in 1894 it had been reduced to forty-one minutes. In 1850 it is estimated that the labor of one ton of hay in bales represented thirty-five and one-half hours, while in 1894 this labor was reduced to eleven and one-half hours, or from a cost of $3 in labor to $1.29 in labor.

The report estimated that in the year 1899 the agricultural implements in the United States saved in human labor the sum of $681,471,827, and this immense sum was only figured from the saving in corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and hay.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG WIDOW, age 28, with $10,000; lady, 23, $15,000; lady, 25, $15,000; blonde, 18, cash and beautiful ... I see honorable husbands for these. Confidential Address Mrs. W., 69 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Reliable representatives to place mining stock. Exclusive territory given. References required. The Gregg Co., Century Bldg., Denver, Colo

PATENT SECURED or FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample Free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

Patents "Facts Inventors Should Know Before Applying for Patent"—sent on request. A. S. PATTISON, 628 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PROTECT 72-p. Book Mailed Free R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Ladies—profitable home work $9 to $15 weekly; material free, experience unnecessary, steady work. Send stamped envelope; Surety Co., Dept. 3, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $5 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 2, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

This ELEGANT Watch $3.75
Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75. Double hunting case beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with elegant jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold Plate Chain, both for ladies or gents, sent to you for $3.75 if you consider it equal to any $25.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH. Warranted 20 YEARS by the regular agents of the Watch Trust. Offer to you for a short time only. Mention if you want Ladies' or Gents' size. Address H. FARRON & CO., 158, 28 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and most simple cream separator in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. Dept. 178.

MEDICAL.

LADIES Our Monthly Regulating Tablets never fail. Box FREE. S. FRIAR MED. CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies Dr. LaFranco's Compound. Safe, speedy. Strengthens, 2 cents. Druggists or mail. Booklet free. DR. LAFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES: When in need send for free trial of our wonderful Relief. Relief and cure in one minute. Paris Chemical Co., Dept. S, Milwaukee, Wis

BED-WETTING CURED free Dr. F. E. May, Box 107, Bloomington, Ill.

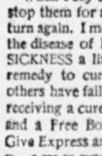
LADIES When in need use our Never Failing Monthly Remedy—sent by mail. Cleveland Olive Drug Co., 34 T Lewis Blk, Buffalo

WOMEN! FREE INFORMATION to any lady of a never failing, harmless monthly remedy. A simple home treatment. Mrs. C. N. Morton, Sta. B, Buffalo, N. Y.

My home treatise cures RUPTURE No failures yet. Only three dollars if it cures. If it fails, not one cent. Write me for particulars. C. E. WYATT, Albany, O.

STRICTURE And Cleet Quickly and Permanently Cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments used. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Consultation Free. BOOK FREE—Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Address DR. HENDERSON, 100 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS



SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents.

"Out-of-Work" British Workman.

The "out-of-work" British workman, with his hod and shovel carefully arranged on the top of a barrel organ, is again perambulating the streets of the West End. Last winter the scandalous state of affairs resulting from the generous but indiscriminate response given by a

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

What the Sphinx Is.

Has the mystery of the Sphinx ever been solved?—A. B., Logan, O.

Yes. The question as to what the Sphinx was intended to represent, after being a puzzle since long before the Christian era, has been solved within the past few years. It is simply a representation of Ra-Harmachis, God of the Morning, Conqueror of Darkness, and hence it faces the rising sun.

This was recently disclosed by inscriptions discovered upon the walls of a temple which lies underneath and around the Sphinx and the discovery was largely due to Colonel Ram, an American scholar, who has been engaged for several years in excavations there. He has uncovered the foundations of the great statue and has brought to light many interesting features which until recently were unknown. The temple surrounding the base was intended for the worship of Harmachis and several chambers hewn in the rock were the tombs of kings and priests devoted to his worship. In 1896 Colonel Ram discovered a stone cap with a sacred asp carved on the forehead which once covered the head of the Sphinx like a royal helmet, and must have added immensely to its grandeur, particularly if it was gilded, as Colonel Ram believes.

The body and head are actually hewn out of the solid rock, but much sandstone masonry was built in to make the outlines perfect and cover defects in the material. This re-enforcement of the original rock is very apparent now to a close observer, but originally they were concealed, for scientists believe that the entire image was once covered with enamel. Indeed it is possible even now to find fragments still adhering to the surface which resembles the porcelain tiles found in tombs and the ruins of the ancient palaces. Several private collectors and some museums have large blocks of most brilliant coloring and artistic design, and from them we can imagine what an imposing spectacle the great statue must have been before the Persians and the Mohammedans destroyed its glory.

While it is still an impressive picture it has no beauty whatever. The nose, the lips and other features have been mutilated by vandals, among whom the French soldiers under Napoleon are said to have been the most vicious, but the defacement began before the Christian era when Cambyses invaded Egypt and made it a province of the Persian empire. The expression upon the face of the great statue is blank, and Poets and Prose people have expended much eloquence in describing lines which do not appear and are purely fanciful, and we have been told again and again that the solemn immobility of its expression is "the ideal of mystery in stone." While this sounds fine it is preposterous rot. There is no more expression about the face of the Sphinx than there would be in any sandstone image that has been hit squarely on the nose by a three-hundred pound shot fired from a French cannon and had its features scattered over a square mile of desert.

The body of the Sphinx, which resembles that of a lion, is 150 feet long; the paws and legs, which are stretched out in front, are 50 feet long; the head is 30 feet from the neck upwards, the face is 14 feet wide and the whole figure 72 feet high. It is now believed to have been built long before the pyramids, for inscriptions found within the temple show that it was old at the time of Cheops, who erected the big pyramid 3,700 years before Christ. He made many repairs in the temple and upon the image and left a record of that fact. There is also tablet showing that it was repaired by King Chephren, one of his successors. Another tablet tells an interesting story. One day while he was taking his after-dinner nap, King Thothmes IV (B. C. 1533) had a vision in which the god Harmachis appeared to him and made generous promises if he would dig his image, this same Sphinx, out of the sand. Thothmes did as requested and erected this tablet to commemorate the fact.

Nicknames.

C. C. L., Brinkhaven, O. The word "dago" is slang, applied to Italians in this country. "Canucks" is a slang term for Canadians, "Bluenoses" is a slang word, applied a half century and more ago to the people of Nova Scotia. A "mobocrat" is one who believes in mob rule. Populist is a term applied to the so-called People's party. Mollie Maguires was explained in the bureau a few weeks ago. A moonshiner is one who makes whisky in the mountains of the south without paying the internal revenue tax. The Shakers are a religious body, founded by Ann Lee, in England, a century or more ago. Pillar saints were a number of religious fanatics in the early centuries of Christianity. They were hermits, but built themselves pillars, on top of which they spent their lives, their food being drawn up by a basket and rope. St. Simeon Stylites ("St. Simeon of the Pillar,") who spent over 30 years on the top of a pillar 66 feet high, was the most noted. He died A. D. 459.

Take a little kindly advice and don't send us a catechism at one time. To be answered in this department is not a right, but a courtesy, and like all other courtesies should not be abused.

The Word God.

Please give the history of the word God, giving its original meaning.—C. U., Naples, Ill.

The word God is found in all languages derived from the Teutonic stem. It was god in Anglo-Saxon, is gott in German, godh in Icelandic, Swedish and Danish, gud and guth in Gothic. From the earliest times of which we have any knowledge it was always applied to a deity or dieties. It has not separate meaning other than this. Many people from the similarity have supposed it the same as the word good; but the forms of the latter word in the ancient Teutonic tongues show this to be incorrect. Nor did the word god ever mean "strength." Some of the names of deities in the Semitic tongues mean "strength," but they have nothing to do with the word god, which is purely Teutonic. When those people were converted to Christianity, the word god, which they applied to the heathen dieties, was applied to the Christian deity.

Star Route Frauds.

C. B. O., Muscotah, Kan.: "Star routes" are those mail routes over which the mail is carried on horseback or in vehicles (excluding rural free delivery routes). They are so-called because in the route books of the department they are marked with a star (*). In 1881, rumors began to circulate of extensive frauds in the service. An investigation followed. This method of fraud was first in obtaining contracts by bidding very low, and afterward getting the department to largely increase the compensation. The conspiracy included 134 routes, in which the original pay for carrying the mails was $143,169. By increasing the number of trips and obtaining increased compensation, this amount was increased to $622,806 per year. We must remind you that we cannot accept more than one question at a time. Read the rules above.

Columbus' Burials.

J. J., Killeen, Tex.: When Columbus died in 1506 at Valladolid, Spain, he was buried there. Some years after, his remains were taken to Seville. In 1536 they were taken to Hayti and interred in the cathedral at Santo Domingo. In 1796 they were removed to the cathedral at Havana; and, in 1899, when the Spanish relinquished Cuba, they took his remains back to Spain.

David Crockett.

T. W., Millers' Station, Pa.: David Crockett was born in Greene county, Tennessee, in 1786; died in Texas in 1836. His father was a revolutionary veteran, who moved to Tennessee after the war. David worked as a teamster when a lad, and six months' schooling was the extent of his education. He served through the Creek war. In 1821 he was elected to the state legislature, serving one term. The most of the time in these years he made his living by hunting and trapping. In 1826 he was elected to congress, serving two terms, and one term from 1833 to 1835. He then joined the Texans in their struggle for independence, and was massacred at the Alamo.

The Y. P. S. C. E.

J. D. T., Florence, Pa.: The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was founded as the result of a revival at Williston church, Portland, Me. The pastor, Rev. Francis E. Clark, founded it on February 2, 1881, among the young people of his church. The last statistics we have gave 62,194 societies, with a membership of 4,700,000, in the United States and Canada, Great Britain, Australia, China, India, Japan, and all missionary lands.

Gen. Nelson.

I. B., East Liverpool, O.: William Nelson was born in Maysville, Ky., in 1825. He entered the navy in 1840; commanded a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican war, and afterwards served in the Mediterranean. He became a lieutenant in 1855. He was on ordnance duty in Washington at the beginning of the civil war, and was placed in command of the gunboats on the Ohio. He exchanged naval for army work, and in September, 1861, was made brigadier general of volunteers. He was with Buell's army when it joined Grant at Shiloh. He was in command of Louisville in 1862, where, in an altercation with another union officer, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, Nelson was shot and killed. We must remind you we can accept but on question at a time. Have not room to do more. Read the rules above.

The French President.

G. A. E., Caruthersville, Mo.: The president of the French republic is elected by the senate and the chamber of deputies, sitting together as the national assembly. He is elected for seven years, and is eligible to re-election. In the event of a vacancy, the two chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new president.

The Philippine Friars.

C. E., Friendsville, Tenn.: The friars are not a race of people, nor a Filipino tribe. The Philippine friars are not Filipinos at all; they are Spaniards. The word friar is from the French frere, which in turn is from the Latin frater, all meaning "a brother." The term friar is applied to any member of any of the orders of mendicant monks of the Roman Catholic church. The best-known of these orders are the Augustinian friars, the Carmelites, or White friars, the Dominicans, or Black friars, and the Franciscans, or Gray friars. The colors refer to the color of the garb of that order. The friars in the Philippines spread all over the interior districts. They obtained lands from the natives, by gift, purchase, and in other ways. Many of them were corrupt and oppressive, so the natives claimed; and the rebellion of Aguinaldo in the Philippines, two years or so before the Spanish war, was against the friars, the demand being that they should all be driven out.

Saltpeter.

C. A. D., Staffordsville, Va.: Saltpeter is the ancient name of the salt now called potassic nitrate, or nitrate of potash. Each molecule is made up of one atom of the metal potassium, one atom of the gas nitrogen, and three atoms of the gas oxygen. It is formed by the similarity of the earth in certain locations. Nitrogen is found in combination in all animal and vegetable substances. It is found in all manures, either from quadrupeds or birds. Saltpeter is slowly formed where these animal matters come in contact with moist earth containing potash, which is potassic oxide. Saltpeter is now produced by the decomposition of nitrate of soda, which is found abundantly in Chile, and chloride of potassium from the mines at Stassfort, Germany.

Mary's Other Children.

J. H. H., Payne, O.: Certainly. Mary the mother of Jesus had other children besides Him; but how many, we are not told. In Mark vi is given an account of Jesus talking in the synagogue at Nazareth, the home of Joseph and Mary. The people were astonished, and said, as is recorded in verse 3: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joses, and of Juda, and Simon? And are not his sisters here with us?" This gives the names of his four brothers, but neither the number nor the names of his sisters.

The Baptist Church.

When, where, and by whom was the Baptist church first organized?—J. A. H., Girard, Ill.

Which Baptist church? There are in the United States 13 different Baptist sects—the regular, north; regular, south; regular, colored; the Six Principle, the Seventh Day, the Freewill, the Original Freewill, the General, the Separate, the United, the Baptist Church of Christ, the Primitive, and the Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian. There are also a number of small Baptist sects in Germany, some of whose members have emigrated to this country, and keep up their church organization. The Mennonites are an example.

The three "regular" Baptist organizations, named first, have each more members than all the eleven minor Baptist sects. So we will briefly answer as to them, for they all had a common origin. They did not start with any one man, as so many sects have done. It is asserted by some Baptists that they can trace the history of those who held the main Baptist doctrines from the third century downward. At the time of the Reformation, those holding these doctrines began to be numerous. In England, from the time of Henry VIII to that of William III, they struggled to gain their footing, and to secure liberty of conscience to all. At the time of Cromwell they first gained a fair hearing. The Baptist church was first introduced into this country, in Rhode Island, by Roger Williams and John Clark, in 1638. The denomination spread over the country, and the church divided into northern and southern branches on the slavery question, while a separate church grew up among the colored people.

The "Christian" Church.

J. M. B., Browns, Ill., and W. Y., Bellflower, Ill.: The so-called "Christian" church, sometimes called the "Disciples" church, or the Campbellite church, was founded by Alexander Campbell, born in Ireland in 1786, died in Bethany, West Va., in 1866. He came to the United States in 1809, and became pastor of a Presbyterian church in western Pennsylvania. He became dissatisfied with the creed of that church, holding that the Bible should be the sole creed. He joined the Baptists for a time, but in 1827 proceeded to form a church of his own, called "The Disciples of the Christ." The fallacy of Mr. Campbell's theory that the Bible should be the only creed, lies in the fact that the difference between the sects arises out of different views of what the Bible really teaches. The Roman Catholic finds in it authority for the belief in the primacy of Peter, and the supreme spiritual authority of the pope; the Seventh Day Baptist finds in it that he should observe the Jewish Sabbath, on the seventh day of the week; and so on with all the other sects.

Why We Can't Answer.

For lack of information on the matters inquired about, or because we have not what is asked for, we cannot answer the following: E. S., Flinn, W. Va.; J. W. W., New Bethlehem, Pa.; E. T., East St. Louis, Ill.; M. L. S., Moundsville, W. Va.; G. B., Peavy, Ala.; W. D. S., Castleton, N. Y.; J. M. G., West Union, W. Va.; W. W. N., Leota, N. C.; W. P., Hamilton, Missouri.

D. O. A., Chestnut, W. Va.:—For information about that crank, Dowie, see 1st column, 1st page, Weekly Blade of Oct. 29 last; also in Question Bureau of Mar. 5. We can't reprint; the Bureau is too crowded.

Subscriber, Neb.: The "disappearing bread" story was sent us by our London correspondent, and he has orders to keep us posted as to any developments.

Inhabitants in a Territory.

W. L. Y., Jubilee, N. C.: There is no specified number of inhabitants a territory must have before it can become a state. By the constitution, congress is given full power over areas belonging to the United States, but which are not states. It can admit such an area as a state whenever it sees fit, without regard to its population. It is generally assumed that a territory ought to have enough inhabitants to entitle it to one representative in congress—that number, by the apportionment under the census of 1900, being 173,901. But there is no constitutional provision nor law on the subject. Territories have been admitted which had not nearly enough people to entitle them to one representative and others have been kept territories when the population was far beyond that number.

Dr. William Dodd.

N. A., Lima, O.: The Dr. Wm. Dodd referred to in Carlyle's French Revolution was an English clergyman, born in 1729, died in 1777. He studied at Cambridge and distinguished himself as a writer of both prose and poetry. He was ordained in 1753, and obtained great success by his impressive eloquence. He indulged in extravagance and excesses, and to meet his increasing expenses multiplied his labors as author and editor. In 1763 he became tutor to Philip Stanley, afterward Earl of Chesterfield, and was appointed one of the chaplains to the king. Beset by his debts, he wrote anonymously to the wife of Apsley, the lord chancellor, offering her £3,000 if she could get him appointed rector of St. George's church. The letter was traced to him, and he fled to Geneva, where young Lord Chesterfield was living. The latter gave him money to satisfy his creditors, and presented him a living in Buckinghamshire. He afterward returned to England, where he preached with unction and fluency. In February, 1777, he forged a bond on Lord Chesterfield for £4,200, was tried and condemned to death, and executed by hanging.

Service Pension Bill.

There is a bill before congress to give a service pension of $12 a month to all soldiers of the civil war who served 90 days, were honorably discharged and are 62 years old or over. Does this mean $12 in addition to what they are now receive, or does it mean to make up to that amount to all such men who are now drawing less than $12?—B. B., Lovell, Mich.

The bill is that which is being pushed by the G. A. R., and is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and receive a pension at the rate of $12 per month; and that a pension of the same amount shall be paid to the widow of every Union soldier who served in such war for a period of 90 days or more, and who has been honorably discharged from such service: Provided, that she was living with such soldier prior to the 27th day of June, 1890.

"Sec. 2. That such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor in the pension office after the passage and approval of this act.

"Sec. 3. That nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his or her claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, that no person shall receive pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he or she is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act."

This is intended for all soldiers who served 90 days or more and were honorably discharged, and who are receiving no pension. It is intended to put them on the pension roll. It is not for persons already receiving pensions. You will note, by the second part of section 3 beginning with the word "Provided," that no person receiving a pension under any other law can get it at the same time, a pension under this act.

We know that at present a man is allowed to relinquish his pension under one law to get a pension under another law; and we see that some of the G. A. R. papers are arguing that, if the above bill passes, those who are now getting less than $12 per month can relinquish their present pensions and apply under this bill. But better wait and see if this bill is not amended so as to prevent that. It is very doubtful if the bill passes, anyhow. The receipts of the government are too close to the expenditures, to add $30,000,000 more to expenses. It is this fact that makes its passage doubtful.

Miscellaneous.

F. A. M., Fennville, Mich.:—No.

G. S., Carl Junction, Mo.:—Not as a general rule.

L. D., Tangier, Ind.: The words are supposed to be those of God.

J. E. M., Forester, Mich.:—Deer and elk shed their horns annually.

W. L. P., Holly, N. C.:—Moses never commanded the sun to stand still.

W. C. G., Akron, O.: There is a state law in Ohio on that subject. Consult a lawyer.

L. O., Herrick, Ill.:—It was a typographical error, and doubtless detected by all readers, as it was by you.

W. G. L., Waterford, Pa.:—There are five revolutionary pensioners on the rolls, all widows; and 1,118 pensioners of the war of 1812.

J. C. W., Lakeside, Wash.: An account of the Lewis and Clark expedition was given in the Bureau on October 1. Please refer to your files.

C. L., Findlay, O.:—Of course an insurance company can fail, the same as any other corporation, and the policy holders suffer, in that case.

B. F. K., Nasbie, Va.:—Caleb Powers was convicted, and now an effort is making to have the case taken to the supreme court of the United States.

A. M. V., North Yakima, Wash.:—The bill was never passed, and died, as did all other bills on the calendar, when the last Congress adjourned in March last.

T. J. P., Mariaville, Neb.:—The Eiffel tower is to be torn down and sold for the steel in it, because it does not pay. Just the same as the case of the Ferris wheel.

B. E. K., Bloomington, O.: Some three or four months ago we had the same statement sent in by a querist, and exposed the fallacy of the concluding portion.

J. R. L., Edgar, W. Va.:—Report the rural mail carrier at once to the postmaster general at Washington. He has no right to charge anything for carrying letters.

D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.:—You forget there is a law requiring that treasury notes presented for redemption in gold shall be held in the treasury until gold is paid in for them.

S. S. C., Newville, Va.: The four-parted clover leaf is considered to bring good luck to the finder. Of course it is a silly superstition, that has came down from past ages.

M. M., Marion, W. Va.:—It is pronounced show-gosh. Don't send arithmetical questions to the Bureau. Our rules expressly say we will not answer them. Read the rules.

W. W. S., Alleghany Springs, Tenn.: Read Genesis xi, 1 to 9, inclusive, and you have all that anybody knows. The tower of Babel is not mentioned in the history of any other writer.

C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.:—Never heard of it; fancy the fraud is genuine. Certainly it is not a branch of the United States government. The latter has a secret service, but it is certainly not what you mean.

X., Ohio:—We regret to say we cannot take the time. It would take a week's solid work, ten hours a day, to dig out all that information, and a voluminous correspondence with a number of authorities.

F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.:—Such questions might interest a juvenile debating society, but there is no way of comparing men eminent in different fields, and thinking persons do not waste time in such things.

J. M., Marietta, Minn.:—King Edward does not trace his ancestry to the Norsemen but to the Norman, William the Conqueror. Let us repeat, the King of England has no surname, as we understand the word.

J. E. E., LaGrange, Ind.:—Anthracite coal is believed to be bituminous coal which has been subjected to heat sufficient to drive off the most of the gas. For your other questions, consult any school text-book on geology.

L. O., Herrick, Ill.: When the Bastile was overthrown at the beginning of the French revolution, Lafayette sent the key to his friend General Washington. It is in a little glass case in the hall at Mt. Vernon, and looked at by every visitor.

A. H. C., Quinton, Va.: Party lines have not yet been clearly drawn in Cuba. The two principal parties are called, we think, the Liberal and Republican. There is no color line in Cuba, and a fair share of the public men and officials are of negro blood.

A. L. S., Postville, Iowa: Address a letter to Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., stating that you desire to take an examination for a railway postal clerkship, and ask him to send you a circular of information.

R. O., Hull Prairie, O.: The book is the last volume of Maclay's History of the American Navy. He had no personal animus. His book expressed the convictions of nearly all the leading men of the navy. Never heard of the book you mention.

A. B. R., Welchton, La.:—Unfortunately there are many ministers, good men, but sadly lacking in breadth of culture, who are constantly predicting wars on Biblical texts. There is nothing at present to indicate the coming of a terrible conflict.

J. G., Market, W. Va.:—War with Great Britain is the most unlikely to happen. In that case, however, no doubt the Welland canal could be seized by American forces, and the locks be destroyed, so that no British war vessels could get into the upper lakes.

S. L., Bippus, Ind.: Land can not be purchased of the Indians in the Indian Territory, nor entered on the reservations. If any of the latter are purchased by the government the law providing for those who have been squatters in a sickroom can imagine. The busy, vigorous, healthy world has too little sympathy with the multitudes who are called upon to play the hero's part in suffering.

Through the Roof.

A sudden resolve came to him—or was it the inspiration of one of those four faithful friends? Thank God for the friends who lighten the world's rough way, responding to every cry of distress. They would make a way to Jesus, since none could be found. They saw that the simple, one-story, flat-roofed dwelling of a poor man, with an outside stair leading to the top, where, in hot weather, the family slept. So up to the roof tenderly bearing their burden, clambered the four friends.

Once there, it was a simple matter to break through the roof. Unconventional? Destructive? An annoyance to the meeting below? Undoubtedly. But the end justified it. Little obstacles should never be allowed to stand in the way of a great purpose. In the spirit of the late New York millionaire, who cried, "A million for my eyesight," this man with the palsy was willing to tear down a dozen houses and build them up again, if thereby he might regain his health. Wise with faith's wisdom was he to break through the barriers, which, after all, were inconsequential. He is a shining example to all who allow little thing to stand in the way of their approach to Jesus.

An Interrupted Discourse.

Below we may imagine what was taking place. The footsteps above diverted the attention of the careless. Then the sound of the ripping and tearing drew all eyes. Plaster and dirt began to fall. The speaker ceased his discourse, and every eye was fixed upon the ceiling. Some looked with apprehension and anxiety and irritation. The face of Jesus alone wore a radiant smile. Such eagerness and faith went to his soul.

And when, through the widening aperture all saw what the disturbance means, people began to wonder. As soon as the breach was big enough, the sick man was gently lowered, while the crowd fell back to make way for him at the feet of Jesus. The latter, with features glowing with gladness and compassion, leaned over and addressed the paralytic, whose tense, anxious face was turned to him in entreaty. "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven."

Could anything be more delicate and reassuring? Note the adress. "Son." No reproof for breaking into the assembly; no catechising; no delay. And the encouragement, "Be of good cheer." When a man gets to the feet of Jesus and is eager for divine help, he need not think that he must wend his way through cheerless nights upon a mourner's bench. No, the word for such is "Be of good cheer."

The Critics Appear.

Now we hear a jarring note in the story. The scribes were present, these ecclesiastically correct gentlemen, expert critics, quick-eared for heterodoxy, sleek and self-assured in their own self-righteousness. They represent the cold water throwers, the petty literalists, such as every one knows who is trying to do a work in the world. A speaker before a New England audience had poured out his soul in a fervent appeal for Christian citizenship on the part of the great body of young people whom he was addressing. At the close of the meeting the first person to address him was a man with the question "Where do you get your authority for using the word instead of and 'a' in "patriotism'?" Nott a word about the message; only a picayune criticism concerning pronunciation. May the Lord deliver us from small souls.

These scribes would rather that a man should sink than not be saved in their boat. But Jesus was not a man of a shibboleth. Any phrase he might use in the healing of this sufferer would be but an expression of his power as the Christ. Indeed, one form was as good as another. Therefore, he would not quibble with these quibblers, but would show them that he not only had power to make the sick well but to forgive sins. Paralytic roll up his mat and walk. By this astounding miracle, more than by any form of words, he would vindicate his own authority and prove his mission as a helper of the needy. The deed enacted before their eyes was more eloquent than any argument.

The Sign That Startled.

On the instant, the man whose resolution and faith had won this unspeakable prize rose up strong and free. No longer had he need of his helpful friends; perhaps he soon would be able to help them. The blood recreated freely through every artery and vein, and the consciousness of perfect health tingled to his finger tips. He who had not been able to move himself rolled up his mat and bore it away.

He could not sit still. He must be where he could leap and shout and sing. The news must be told; it would not keep. He must go forth to witness to this wonderful healer. As the gospel first made its way into Korea through the healing art of a brave young missionary, Dr. H. N. Allen, now United States minister to Korea—so the same evangel entered that life, and spread through the city, by the healing of this paralytic.

Everybody was amazed and, so palpably was this miracle divine, that God was praised by all, and the good tidings of a forgiving, healing Messiah found new wings.

The Sunday School

A MAN DEAD IN EARNEST

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 14 Is "Jesus Forgives Sin." Mark 2:1-12.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

What a person supremely desires and purposes he generally accomplishes. "This one thing I do," said with a determination which will be balked by no obstacles, usually means success. As every sort of traffic makes way for the clanging, speeding fire engines, because they are going somewhere and mean to arrive as quickly as possible, so the life, dead in earnest attains its purpose in spite of hindrances.

This lesson is a study of a man who craved one great boon in life, and he wanted it so badly that he was willing to override all barriers of custom, decorum, orderly procedure and what others would have called "impossibilities"—a word which does not exist for resolute spirits. The chains of some terrible disease, loosely classed as paralysis in the limited medical vocabulary of the time, had bound his body for a long time, but not his spirit. Therefore the latter availed to secure the emancipation of the former, through the agency of the wonderful healer, Jesus.

When Koreans Fly Flags.

The latter had come back to Capernaum, after a short preaching tour through Galilee. His home was probably the humble dwelling of Peter or of his own mother, Mary. In either case it was a Christian home, where religion was the supreme interest of the family. Upon its meals a blessing was regularly asked; the customary religious practices of an orthodox Jewish household were faithfully observed. It was, as in some degree every Christian home is bound to be, a center of religious influence.

It was soon noised abroad that Jesus was in the house. His presence cannot be hid. The genuinely Christian home is bound to be revealed to the neighbors as a light. In Korea, where Christianity has made such wonderful progress since its entrance there twenty years ago, a pretty practice prevails. On Sunday every native Christian flies a Korean flag from his house, that everybody may know that he is a Christian home. Our churches also bear the same sign, so that all who behold may read the simple testimony to Christ which it implies. There are many ways of noising abroad the fact of Christ's presence in a home, and all are good for they attract men to him.

Lions in the Way.

To this humble Capernaum home thronged the people. They sadly upset domestic arrangements, but who cared? We may be sure that Peter's grateful mother-in-law did not complain about so many feet "tracking the dirt into the house." Every room of the little dwelling was crowded; if had but few. The windows were darkened by eager faces. At the doorway a crowd craned their necks intently. The grave rabbis, with their flowing beards were there, and the prosperous leaders of the synagogue. Rough fishermen, still smelling of the last night's catch, crowded farmers who, being in town had heard of this new teacher. Mothers with babes in their arms were there in numbers, while uncomprehending small boys made a way for themselves when there was none for their elders. It was a typical eastern crowd.

Hither, too late to enter or to hear or see came the paralytic, borne on his simple couch, each corner held by a friend. What a brave determination must have swept over him when he found himself shut out! The pent-up longing of years to be rid of his suffering, the prospect of a return to his shut-in life, only those who have been shut-ins can imagine. The busy, vigorous, healthy world has too little sympathy with the multitudes who are called upon to play the hero's part in suffering.

Through the Roof.

A sudden resolve came to him—or was it the inspiration of one of those four faithful friends? Thank God for the friends who lighten the world's rough way, responding to every cry of distress. They would make a way to Jesus, since none could be found. They saw that the simple, one-story, flat-roofed dwelling of a poor man, with an outside stair leading to the top, where, in hot weather, the family slept. So up to the roof tenderly bearing their burden, clambered the four friends.

Once there, it was a simple matter to break through the roof. Unconventional? Destructive? An annoyance to the meeting below? Undoubtedly. But the end justified it. Little obstacles should never be allowed to stand in the way of a great purpose. In the spirit of the late New York millionaire, who cried, "A million for my eyesight," this man with the palsy was willing to tear down a dozen houses and build them up again, if thereby he might regain his health. Wise with faith's wisdom was he to break through the barriers, which, after all, were inconsequential. He is a shining example to all who allow little thing to stand in the way of their approach to Jesus.

An Interrupted Discourse.

Below we may imagine what was taking place. The footsteps above diverted the attention of the careless. Then the sound of the ripping and tearing drew all eyes. Plaster and dirt began to fall. The speaker ceased his discourse, and every eye was fixed upon the ceiling. Some looked with apprehension and anxiety and irritation. The face of Jesus alone wore a radiant smile. Such eagerness and faith went to his soul.

And when, through the widening aperture all saw what the disturbance means, people began to wonder. As soon as the breach was big enough, the sick man was gently lowered, while the crowd fell back to make way for him at the feet of Jesus. The latter, with features glowing with gladness and compassion, leaned over and addressed the paralytic, whose tense, anxious face was turned to him in entreaty. "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven."

Could anything be more delicate and reassuring? Note the adress. "Son." No reproof for breaking into the assembly; no catechising; no delay. And the encouragement, "Be of good cheer." When a man gets to the feet of Jesus and is eager for divine help, he need not think that he must wend his way through cheerless nights upon a mourner's bench. No, the word for such is "Be of good cheer."

The Critics Appear.

Now we hear a jarring note in the story. The scribes were present, these ecclesiastically correct gentlemen, expert critics, quick-eared for heterodoxy, sleek and self-assured in their own self-righteousness. They represent the cold water throwers, the petty literalists, such as every one knows who is trying to do a work in the world. A speaker before a New England audience had poured out his soul in a fervent appeal for Christian citizenship on the part of the great body of young people whom he was addressing. At the close of the meeting the first person to address him was a man with the question "Where do you get your authority for using the word instead of and 'a' in "patriotism'?" Nott a word about the message; only a picayune criticism concerning pronunciation. May the Lord deliver us from small souls.

These scribes would rather that a man should sink than not be saved in their boat. But Jesus was not a man of a shibboleth. Any phrase he might use in the healing of this sufferer would be but an expression of his power as the Christ. Indeed, one form was as good as another. Therefore, he would not quibble with these quibblers, but would show them that he not only had power to make the sick well but to forgive sins. Paralytic roll up his mat and walk. By this astounding miracle, more than by any form of words, he would vindicate his own authority and prove his mission as a helper of the needy. The deed enacted before their eyes was more eloquent than any argument.

The Sign That Startled.

On the instant, the man whose resolution and faith had won this unspeakable prize rose up strong and free. No longer had he need of his helpful friends; perhaps he soon would be able to help them. The blood recreated freely through every artery and vein, and the consciousness of perfect health tingled to his finger tips. He who had not been able to move himself rolled up his mat and bore it away.

He could not sit still. He must be where he could leap and shout and sing. The news must be told; it would not keep. He must go forth to witness to this wonderful healer. As the gospel first made its way into Korea through the healing art of a brave young missionary, Dr. H. N. Allen, now United States minister to Korea—so the same evangel entered that life, and spread through the city, by the healing of this paralytic.

Everybody was amazed and, so palpably was this miracle divine, that God was praised by all, and the good tidings of a forgiving, healing Messiah found new wings.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Meat High in Germany.

The inhibitory measures of Germany against the importation of American cattle and meats products have greatly advanced the price of meat in the country. In consequence of this the consumption of fresh, dried and salted flesh has largely increased. A Hamburg company has opened a depot and packing houses at Matarien-Menjalen, Egypt, for the curing and shipping of eels caught in the Nile and affluents.

Our Coal Tonnage.

Coal constituted nearly 40 per cent of the total tonnage of American railways last year. It cost $1.87 to carry a ton from Yorshire coal fields, in England, to London, a distance of 158 miles, or 1.18 cents a ton per mile, while coal is brought from the Carbondale coal region, in Illinois to Chicago, 276 miles, for 75 cents a ton, or .027 cents a ton per mile, or less than a quarter the English rate.

Railway Capitalization.

The fact that American railways are not overcapitalized appears from the following comparison with the capitalization per mile of European railways:

	Capital per mile.
United Kingdom	$270,756
France	138,475
Germany	93,065
Russia	74,000
United States	62,301

Russian Railway Deficit.

Last year the Russian railways ran behind $2,800,000. This is very disappointing, in view of the satisfactory earning power of the Moscow-Kursk, southwestern, Ekaterineslaff, Nikolaiff and Trans-Caucasus systems. Were it not for these paying lines the deficit would undoubtedly be a vast one. As the earnings of the combined systems have fallen considerably below the amount necessary to exploitation at a profit to say nothing of development or extension, there is nothing for the treasury to do but "to cover the deficit from other imperial sources."

BARNYARD WISDOM.

Said the rooster in the barnyard
To the rooster on the vane:
"I'm a mighty knowing fellow
At predicting when 'twill rain.

"For I cast my eye upon you
And observe which way it blows,
Then I rouse the farmer's family
With my most sagacious crows."

So, to gain a reputation,
And to quaff of fortune's cup,
You will find the plan a good one—
Have a friend that's higher up.
—Elaine McLandburgh Wilson in Life.

Cost of Cremation.

The cost of cremation compares very favorably with that of ordinary burial, the average cost of the latter all over the United Kingdom being £10. Cremation even in its initial stages costs at Woking £6, which includes a simple urn for the ashes. At Golden Green 1 guinea for residents and 3 for outsiders, and at Glasgow £2—though this price could be reduced to 10s. were the process more generally adopted. In countries where it is largely practiced the cost is comparatively trifling. Thus in Denmark it can be done for 8s., at Zurich 2s. 6d., at Breslau 3s., at Padua 2s. 4d., and in Japan for 1s. 9d.—London Tit-Bits.

THE BLUES

Don't Wait Until Your Sufferings Have Driven You to Despair, With Your Nerves All Shattered and Your Courage Gone.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way:

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; head has ached, and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says: "Cheer up; you have dyspepsia; you will be all right soon."

But she does not get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established. Her doctor has made a mistake.

She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholly, everlasting BLUES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of American women, whose letters of gratitude we are constantly publishing.

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the female organism try the remedy that has restored a million women to health

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"I cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to my suffering sisters as a perfect medicine for all female derangements. I was troubled with displacement of the womb and other female weakness. Had headache, backache, and such bearing-down pains I could hardly walk across the floor, and was very nervous.

"A friend advised me to try your medicine, which I did, and after using the first bottle I began to improve. I took in all twelve bottles of Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills, also used the Sanative Wash and was cured, and have no return of my troubles. I am as well now as I ever was. I am more thankful every day for my cure.

"I know that your medicine will do everything that it is recommended to do for suffering women."—Mrs. Dora Anderson, North Muskegon, Michigan.

"I want to tell you what your remedies have done for me. Before taking them I used to have a continuous headache, would be very dizzy, would have spells when everything seemed strange, and I would not know where I was.

"I went to our local doctor. He gave me some medicine, but it did not seem to do me any good, but after taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I began to improve at once.

"I can honestly recommend your remedies to all suffering women, and advise all to give it a trial."—Mrs. Henry Sell, Van Wyck, Wash.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

WOMAN'S IDEA.

Liver Pills Planted Along With "Other" Flower Seeds.

There is a woman in Phoenix who has the correct idea, all right, but whether it will work out remains for the future to disclose.

Recently her husband bought a small ranch, and with him she has been much interested in planning improvements, especially in the growing line, with which to adorn the place. Trees, plants and seeds have been procured in quantities, and both the ranchers have been engaged in setting them out and planting for the harvest of shade and beauty.

The other day beds were prepared for sweet peas, and the lady of the house was busily engaged in assorting her seeds and carrying the little packets out of doors, where their contents were transferred to the beds in regular order. As each variety was planted, the name was placed on a small marker, as is the custom with gardeners. In a particularly choice location the contents of a packet were laboriously dropped, one by one, until a row was filled and the earth nicely smoothed over it. When the lady picked up the packet to properly write the marker she discovered that she had carefully planted her mother's package of liver pills.

Now

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 165,000

MR. HANNA'S ILLNESS.

Senator Hanna is laboring under an attack of typhoid fever. Dr. Rixey announces that the family, on his advice, has adopted a policy of absolute frankness regarding the senator's condition, and the exact status of the patient will be made known daily. This is an extremely wise step, for the whole country is interested in Mr. Hanna, and anxious for tidings.

Typhoid fever is a disease which must run its appointed course. In light and very favorable cases, its shortest period is at least three weeks, while ordinarily it runs for six weeks or even longer. It is practically certain, therefore, that Mr. Hanna can not take up the burden of official and political life for a number of weeks, as convalescence is slow; and it will be April, at least, before he will be able for business. Meanwhile, the people of the whole country will watch with anxiety for favorable tidings from his bedside, and fervently hope as speedy a return to health and strength as is possible under the circumstances.

THE TARIFF ISSUE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The issue of free trade versus protection is to be brought squarely before the British parliament, and, at the next general parliamentary elections, it will be the issue before the voters. The king's speech at the opening of the session on February 3 was remarkable for its omission to make any reference to the economic issue which Mr. Chamberlain has forced to the front. The leader of the Liberals in the house of commons taunted the ministry for its evident fear of the issue, as shown by this omission; for the speech from the throne is merely a ministerial utterance put into the mouth of the king. Austin Chamberlain, on behalf of the Balfour ministry, defended the omission but lamely when he said it was for the commons to say whether it desired a change in the economic and fiscal system, before the ministers could present a plan.

This was a confession of fear to take up the issue; and notice was at once given that Mr. John Morley, on behalf of the Liberal party, will soon move an amendment to the address which will declare that "while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment and well-being." This motion will bring the question, for the first time, squarely before the house of commons. It is not improbable that, on this question, and the complications arising from the demands of the Irish members, will defeat the ministry, cause a dissolution of parliament, and make the tariff question the main issue in the election of the new house of commons.

To understand party alignments in Great Britain, we must go back to 1886, when Mr. Gladstone, then prime minister, undertook to put through a bill granting home rule to Ireland. There were then two parties in Great Britain—the Conservative and Liberal, the latter being in power, with Gladstone as leader. Home rule was at once bitterly assailed on the ground that it "would destroy the integrity of the British empire." A portion of the Liberals revolted against home rule, under the lead of the Duke of Denvonshire, then Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. These Liberals called themselves Liberal Unionists, the term implying that while they were Liberals on all all other propositions than home rule, they insisted on the existing union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Through this revolt, the Liberal party was driven from power, and a Conservative ministry took control of the administration. It was really a coalition of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists and is known collectively as the Unionist party. The Conservatives shared the offices with the Liberal Unionists, and for a number of years the distinction between them and the Conservatives was simply in name, as both worked together along political lines. The last election for members of the house of Commons were pivoted on the Boer war. The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists dubbed the Liberals "pro-Boers," and elected a heavy majority. Then came Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's crusade for a protective tariff, under the name of "preferential trade"—which involves protection and reciprocity. This has split the Liberal Unionists. The Duke of Devonshire has pronounced for a continuation of free trade. Chamberlain took the other side, and resigned from the cabinet. Premier Balfour really agrees with Chamberlain, but he is holding on to office to promote the agitation, and trying to keep from committing the ministry on the question in order to retain power. The motion of Mr. Morley will compel him to get down off the fence, and will force the issue squarely before Parliament.

But there are other factors of political importance. One is the education bill, which puts all the schools supported at public expense under the control of the Established church, and is bitterly opposed by all who hold other religious views. Then there is the group of Irish members in the commons, who form a formidable factor when they quit the chronic quarrel among themselves, and unite on any political question. Just now they have united, and Mr. Redmond, as their spokesman, has declared that they will never be content without home rule; that the land act is inadequate, that it must have important amendments, and that there must be an Irish university. The ministry promises amendments to the land act, but it is not willing to take up home rule or the university. Meanwhile the Liberal Unionists have again arrayed themselves solidly against home rule, no matter what they may individually do on the tariff question. Amid these diverse issues it is probable the ministry will be overthrown. In any case, British politics will be in a state of absolute turmoil for some time.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

That man may guide the elements at times by his cunning and by his ingenious inventions has frequently been demonstrated; that he cannot absolutely bring them under his control, that there are forces mightier than his arm and brain, is equally certain.

The awful conflagration at Baltimore, where squares of business blocks and acres of houses were swept by the fire fiend is a case in point. When Chicago was devastated by the flames in 1871, it was possessed of a splendid fire department, and no one dreamed that such a catastrophe were possible. But at that time buildings were erected with little attention to the fire-protecting qualities of material, and with the aid of a heavy wind, the element quickly got beyond control of the brave firemen.

Thirty-three years have passed since that memorable holocaust—thirty-three years of thought, activity and fertile resource. We have experimented with building material unceasingly and time and again have announced the discovery of that which would subject a fire to absolute control. Buildings have been constructed, and declared fire-proof by our most noted experts, and then—the fire fiend has mockingly burned them to the ground.

Baltimore's finest business blocks went with the rest. The fireproof material men received an awful jolt. Today we wonder if there is such a thing, if even asbestos could withstand the awful heat of a large conflagration. With a perfect fire fighting machine, with its myriads of mammoth engines pouring veritable rivers of water upon the flames, and flanked by the carefully constructed buildings that were supposed to be fireproof, Baltimore felt secure against such a calamity as visited it last night.

How infinitesimal we feel today!

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Grover Cleveland pays a merited tribute to the memory of his first secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney. Especially does he note the fact that "Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful, efficiency than any other man I ever knew." The naval secretary was a man trained in modern business methods. He was a Democrat by inheritance, but he scouted the foolish dogmas which are held by visionary Democratic theorists, especially in the West. In this respect he was the superior of his fellow-members of the first Cleveland cabinet; and the Sage of Princeton tacitly admits this in his discriminating tribute.

The country owes to Mr. Whitney a great debt for his patriotic foresight in fostering the American navy. The beginnings of this great work—the creation of an entirely new navy, built according to modern ideas—had been made under the Arthur administration. There was an ignorant but strong opposition to it among the Democrats. Had Mr. Whitney been less clear-sighted and level-headed, he would have let matters come to a standstill. But he realized that a powerful navy is a necessity that we may maintain our standing among the world's great powers. While Democratic politicians on the floor of congress were displaying their dense ignorance and their utter incapacity to understand the problem, by demagogic mouthings about "extravagance," and by belittling the need of a modern navy, Mr. Whitney was quietly pushing ahead his plans. He kept the work going despite the hostility of the men of his own party, and to him belongs a fair share of the honor of providing the means whereby the victories of Manila Bay and Santiago were rendered possible.

Mr. Whitney, like his chief, never took any stock in the unsound money propaganda, to which his party foolishly committed itself. Neither the greenback heresy nor the free silver folly appealed to him. Well educated, he had a wide horizon, and could have nothing but contempt for narrow demagogues like Bryan, and pity for the rank and file of the party when they followed the Nebraska Populist into the wilderness of defeat. He, with Cleveland, Manning, and other broad-minded Democrats, held to the standards of sanity, and would not follow the party stanard when it was the ethqas ls-?ca ?m, i -dfil .fil ..:: captured by Populism and Bryanism. And this is another reason why his memory should be honored by the American people.

THE HARTWICK HORROR.

Two unlocked safety lamps were found in the ruins of the Hartwick mine. They were the lamps carried by the mine boss and the pit boss both of whom lost their lives in the explosion. It is against the law to go into the mines with unlocked lamps. Every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of the flame coming in contact with the mine gas.

While the investigation has not proceeded to the point of definitely fixing responsibility for the horror, there are many who believe the finding of these unlocked lamps solves the problem. Even as the Iroquois fire was the direct result of the flagrant violation of laws enacted to preserve human life so it seems the awful mine catastrophe is to be placed in the same category. It is another lesson, terriblein its consequences, to those who look upon laws as mere devices to be used for personal advantage and to be broken at will.

THE "GROUNDHOG" FOLLY.

There is no superstitious belief that has a wider acceptance than the absurd one that the groundhog, otherwise arctomys monax, rouses from his winter sleep on February 2, and comes into the outer air; that if he sees his shadow, he returns to his burrow, to hibernate six weeks longer; but that, if he can not see his shadow, he begins the serious business of the season, knowing that the cold weather is practically over.

It is impossible to ascertain when this odd belief had its rise. Its first proposition is untrue. The groundhog, or woodchuck, does not rouse from his winter sleep on Candlemas day. The pair in Toledo's zoological garden at Walbridge Park did not show up, and still remain in hibernation. It is a safe bet they will then stay until the increasing power of the sun rouses them.

Had the woodchuck been abroad yesterday, he would have seen his shadow. This is true of Toledo, and of a very large section of the West. The day was cloudy in part, and sunny in part; and this variableness, due to a vast area of low barometer that was passing over the entire upper half of the country between the Alleghanies and Rockies, was true of most points in that area. If the old superstition were true, we may expect six weeks more of winter weather, added to the ten weeks of continued cold we have already experienced. Any one will be safe in wagering that this will not occur. But if it does not, the fellows who believe in the groundhog will not be shaken in their faith. They are so dull-brained as to be beyond the reach of reason.

Whom Do You Prefer for Presidential Candidate?

Who is your preference for the Republican Presidential nomination?

We are having a splendidly prompt response to our request as given above. But please give figures, so that we may use them in our totals. Send a list of names, if you can; if not, then tell us how many Republicans you know whose first choice is Roosevelt, or Hanna, or Foraker, or somebody else. We are not making a canvass of Roosevelt's friends exclusively. We want to get at all the opinions current among Republicans.

Or, you might do as one friend did. He writes: "I have personally canvassed the preferences of 137 Republican voters, and they stand," etc. That enables us to use the figures in our totals.

We want the personal views of the voters, not of the fellows who assume to speak for the voters. Let us hear from not only our friends in these states, but from those in every state in the Union.

The truth can be found only by appealing to the Republicans of the nation. The Blade makes such an appeal. It circulates in every state and territory. Its readers are Republicans by a large majority. If the Republicans of their localities prefer Roosevelt they know it. If they prefer some other man, they know it.

We ask them to tell us.

We ask every Republican voter who is a reader of The Blade, to take a postal card, and address it to simply, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Then turn it over, and tell us who is your choice for the Republican nominee for the Presidency this year. Then sign it, being sure to give your postoffice address and state, and the number of your route, if you are on a rural free delivery.

BE SURE TO DO THIS AT ONCE!

Ask your Republican friends to send in their preferences, giving their names and addresses. We do not wish to publish the names—there will be too many; but we wish to have the names and addresses, as proof of the genuineness of our canvass.

We shall publish the result as it is, without fear or favor.

The Republican national convention meets on June 21; the state conventions must be held a month earlier, and the county and district conventions will necessarily come before the state conventions. Some of the latter will be held in April. Hence the time is not long, and we ask our friends to do this AT ONCE. We wish to close the vote on March 1. That is, we wish to have all the postal cards in our hands by that time.

Many of our friends are in neighborhoods where it is easy to meet many Republican friends and neighbors. In such cases, we shall be glad if you will take a sheet of paper, put down each voter's name and postoffice address, and write in the same line the name of his preference. Like this for instance:

J. A. Abbott, Fox Mills, Ohio....Roosevelt
W. C. Cupp, Fox Mills, Ohio.....Hanna
John Smith, Fox Mills, Ohio....Fairbanks

Once more—please be prompt! Do it at once, and let us have the result as speedily as you can. We will then be able to make a statement that will cause a profound sensation in the political world, if we are not mistaken.

THE FAIRBANKS BOOM.

There is a boom growing in favor of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, as the Republican candidate for vice president. There are two things in which this would be a good choice. Roosevelt is a citizen of New York, Fairbanks of Indiana. The one is from the east, the other from the west. The geographical conditions are correct. True, the question of the state he hails from really should have no place in the selection of a vice presidential candidate, further than to observe the constitutional provision that the President and vice president shall not be from the same state; but the practice has grown up of going east for the second place if the candidate for first place is from the west, and vice versa, to avoid a largely imaginary sectional feeling.

The second point is that Fairbanks is of Presidential stature. Too often, in both parties, the man for second place has been chosen simply for geographical considerations, without any question as to his full ability to fill the position of chief executive in case death or other contingency should elevate him to that place. Fairbanks is fitted to be President. True, he is by no means the only available man possessing that qualification; but if a boom is growing in favor of any man, it is gratifying to know that he is a fit man, in any contingency which may arise.

NAVAL CLASS GRADUATION.

The graduation of this year's class of midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis on February 2 is five months in advance of the regular time. The significance of this has probably not escaped those who give attention to current events. The last time this was done was in the spring of 1898, when war with Spain was impending. The situation at present is, however, not so alarming as it then was. The navy is short of officers, for one thing, and it is always well to be prepared for emergencies.

The navy may find active service in the waters on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama, should Colombia persist in her declared purpose of invading the new republic. Then, too, there will be need of an increased naval force in the Far East if the emeute between Russia and Japan results in war. American commerce and American interests in that portion of the world will need adequate protection, and this can be afforded only by a naval force. The government proposes to be ready for an emergency, and has anticipated matters a few months with the young gentlemen who have practically completed their education at the naval academy.

THE PANAMA CONSTITUTION.

A delegate convention is engaged in the task of framing a permanent constitution for the new republic of Panama. This body is working very carefully and methodically. The first thing to which it directed its attention was to define accurately the territory of the new republic. This it declares to consist of what constituted the old Panama state according to the Colombian law of 1853, and later on the Department of Panama, and the island and continental territory awarded by the arbitral decision of the President of France, with the limitations of jurisdiction stipulated in the present and future conventions with the United States for the construction and sanitation of any interoceanic route of transit.

Next the convention took up and ratified in orderly course, all the acts of the provisional junta which declared independence, which includes the ratification of the canal treaty. A provision has also been inserted in the new constitution authorizing the government of the United States to intervene to restore peace and order in case the latter country shall assume the obligations of guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of the new republic.

The convention has placed in the new constitution all of the usual modern provisions guaranteeing freedom of religious belief and worship, and the liberty of the press. It has also adopted those parts of the Colombian constitution of 1886 which are not inconsistent with the provisions named above, and other new ones, specifically adopted. The body is proceeding with care, and its work shows it to be animated with enlightened as well as patriotic judgment. The provision allowing the interference of the United States is practically parallel to the much-discussed Platt amendment in the case of Cuba.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA WILL PROBABLY FIGHT

Japan has brought matters to a crisis in the Far East. She has broken off all diplomatic relations with Russia. While this does not inevitably mean war, it removes almost every hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The St. Petersburg authorities are quick to claim that this step "puts Japan in the wrong before the world." This assertion is for effect in Russia itself. It will have none with intelligent people outside the boundaries of the czar's dominions. Russian diplomacy is the essence of trickery and procrastination; and the St. Petersburg government has been dodging and delaying, till a point has been reached at which Japan sees that the delay is simply serving Russia's purposes, and has ended it by severing all diplomatic relations.

It is announced that the Tokio government will take such steps as it deems proper for the protection of Japan's interests. Whether she will wait for some distinctly offensive move on the part of the Russian fleet or army, or will herself strike at the first favorable opportunity, remains to be seen. At any rate, the situation is such that war seems almost inevitable.

The quarrel between the two countries lies in the incompatibility of the Russian occupation of Manchuria and its stealthy advance across the borders of Corea, with the safety of Japan. The geographical position of Corea makes it vital to Japan that it shall either be nominally independent, but under Japanese influence, or else be annexed as part of the empire. When Japan conquered China in the war of a few years ago, she took possession of Port Arthur. The great powers of Europe refused to allow her to keep her foothold in the Yellow Sea, and insisted on the return of Port Arthur to China. As a result, Russia occupied the port, built formidable fortifications, and converted it into a powerful naval base. Then, as a result of the Boxer war, Russia occupied all Manchuria on the pretext of maintaining order, and under solemn assurances that she would evacuate it. The evacuation never materialized, Russia violating the pledge which all the nations concerned in the movement gave, that the territorial integrity of China should be respected.

Then Russia began her stealthy work in Corea. A Russian company obtained, from the Corean government, timber and other concessions in the Yalu valley. The next thing was to send Russian troops to protect the concessions. It was evident to any one familiar with Russian methods that she was preparing to swallow Corea, as she had Manchuria. This roused Japan to the fighting pitch; for, were Corea in Russian hands, she would potentially menace Japan herself.

The long and tedious negotiations which ensued ended with Russia's answer to the last Japanese note. That reply is understood to deny Japan's right to ask for a treaty covering the ownership of Manchuria; to insist upon a recognition by both Japan and Russia of Corea's independence; to demand that there shall be no fortification of southern Corean ports, which might threaten sea communication with Port Arthur and Vladivostok; and to refuse the Japanese demand for a neutral zone in the Yalu valley.

It is war. There seems no other outcome, unles one or the other shall withdraw its demands and yield to the other. Japan can not, for her people would not permit it. Russia will not, for she will hardly submit to the humiliation of "crawfishing" at the demands of what she deems an inferior power.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC ISSUE

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests an issue for its party— the Democratic—in the present year's Presidential campaign. It is tired, apparently, of free silver, imperialism, trust-busting, free trade, and all the discounted and dead issues on which the party has gone down to defeat in the past. It proposes simply this:

Let's have a change. Why should Mr. Roosevelt and his crowd have the offices longer? Turn them out before they become so firmly entrenched that revolution will be required to get rid of them. Let us have a new deal. There are thousands of very good people who would like to get off the muddy roads for a few years and promenade on the asphalt streets of the national capital.

Frank, at any rate. The proposition is that the Democrats shall shout, "We want them offices!" and with this inspiring battle-cry proceed to drive the Republicans out of Washington city. But the fellows who would have to furnish the votes would not be the ones to "promenade the asphalt" of the capital. The civil service law would stop that effectually. The Democratic voters know this well. We suggest that the Enquirer write an introduction to its platform something like this: "Down with the merit system! To the victors belong the spoils!" Then the cry for a "change" will rally the boys in the muddy trenches.

THE HEARST BOOM.

Eastern Democrats are already taking alarm over the growth of the Hearst movement. They are more interested in preventing his nomination than in the candidacy of any one else. They see in him all the dangerous elements that went to make Bryan unsafe. He is as rank in his socialism as Bryan, can fashion his principles to meet anw exigency, and is not hampered with scruples when it comes to seeking political advantage.

His nomination will be quite as acceptable to Republicans as another whirl with Mr. Bryan. Not even the magnetic pleadings of the latter can hold his western vote for Hearst, while the east will be practically unanimous against the New Yorker.

But events are moving rapidly and the flood has set in his way. Bryan leaders from all parts of the country are declaring for him and in such numbers as to lead to the belief that the Nebraskan has quietly passed word along the line to fall in for Hearst. This movement corroborates The Blade's recent opinion on the situation. It shows that Mr. Bryan has formed a coalition with a view to controlling the national convention, dictating the platform and naming the candidate—not with any notion of defeating President Roosevelt, but to build up a powerful organization for a battle in 1908, when the Republicans will no longer have the talismanic Roosevelt to conjure with.

THE GOOD ROADS CONVENTION

On Monday, February 15, a good roads convention is to be held in Columbus, which will endeavor to put into trim the movement for the betterment of highways in Ohio. Already there are two bills for this purpose before the General Assembly, and it is to be hoped the session will not end without the enactment of legislation providing a systematic method of road improvement, the cost of each road to be divided among the state, the county, and the landowners along the proposed highway.

The real obstacle in the way is obtaining the money for the work. One bill—that introduced by Senator Shumaker, of Cleveland—provides that the state and the county shall each pay 40 per cent of the cost of each road; and the property owners the remaining 20 per cent. This apportionment may or may not be changed; but in any case, the state will be required to pay a large aggregate sum yearly, as there are 88 counties in the state, and the building of but one road in each county per year would mean a large total.

Where is the state to find the money? The Blade believes that the canals of the state should be put up for sale, with all proper precautions to prevent collusion and too low bids, and that the money resulting from this sale should be paid into the state treasury to create a good roads fund. We know of no better purpose for the money; and we do not know a better thing for the state than to dispose of the canals. The plans for their rehabilitation call for a total running far up into the millions. True, it is proposed to spread this expenditure over a term of years, to make it easier on the taxpayers; but the cost will come out of the pockets of the people.

One thing is absolutely certain—the state of Ohio can not undertake both projects. It can not undertake to spend twenty millions on the canals within the next dozen years, and put an unknown number of millions into the building of modern highways. Which would prove of the greater benefit? The roads, most certainly. Then why not sell the canals, and use the money for the more useful purpose?

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN FAR COREA

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, a leading business man and capitalist of Elmira, New York, is better known over the country as one of the Republican leaders of the Empire State, and probably the next candidate of his district for Congress. In the last number of the American Review of Reviews he has an article on Corea, which is not only timely, but extremely interesting. He is financially interested in certain American enterprises in Corea, and has just returned from a business trip to the "hermit kingdom."

It is surprising to learn from Mr. Fassett that American trade interests in Corea exceed those of all other countries. Enterprising Americans have constructed and sold to the Japanese the railway from Chemulpo, on the coast, to Seoul, the capital; they built for the Corean government the electrical railway system of Seoul and some eighteen or twenty miles of electric road outside the city; they have constructed lighting plants for Seoul and are interested in the development of its water system. We send Corea great quantities of kerosene oil, canned goods and cotton cloth. We own, in connection with English and French capitalists, "the largest single enterprise in Corea, and one of the largest in Asia—a mining concession in the northern part of Corea."

It is clear that the United States has a deep business and commercial interest in the future of Corea, and we can not stand idly by and allow Russia and Japan to settle its future without having a word in the matter. Japan wishes to absorb it; so does Russia. That it must fall to one or the other is manifest destiny. Our State department is endeavoring to have Wiju made an open port, but is not asking any special privileges. All the United States asks is an open door, and an equal chance with all other nations for Corean trade. There is far more reason why American commerce and business interests should prefer Japanese to Russian control; for Japan is the advocate of the open door, while Russia's ideal is to exclude all other trade but her own. Our sympathies as a people are with Japan in her difficulty with Russia, and our trade and business relations with Corea have far more to hope from Japanese success than from Russian absorption.

American Woman Released From British Prison.

GIRLHOOD HOME OF MRS. MAYBRICK AT MOBILE, ALABAMA.

London, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick has been released from a British prison after serving fourteen and a half years' imprisonment. She left the Aylesbury female convict prison at a quarter to seven o'clock last Monday morning, and since then has been recuperating in a private institution near here.

Mrs. Maybrick is an American woman of considerable wealth. Her mother married the Baron de Roques, a French nobleman. Mrs. Maybrick's husband, an Englishman, died under circumstances that caused suspicion that he had been poisoned. An autopsy disclosed arsenic in his intestines. Mrs. Maybrick was accused of the crime, tried and convicted despite her protests of innocence, and her claim that her husband was addicted to the use of drugs. Many of her American friends have at frequent intervals made vain efforts to secure a pardon for her. She has at last been released on a special parole.

During her imprisonment Mrs. Maybrick, though accustomed previously to luxury, has been employed as a laundress and dishwasher.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

The following letter is self-explanatory. It was written in the midst of the exciting Blaine-Cleveland campaign:

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
August 12, 1884.

I cum to Noo York to attend a meetin uv the Independent Republikins wich hev boltid Blane and perpose to elect Cleveland, to see eggsackly wat they mean to do. I wuz forchait in my time uv comin, for there wuz a meetin uv em the nite I struck the Metropolis. There wuz present George Wilyum Curtis, Carl Shurts, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others too tejus too mention.

I can't say they greeted me with that corjality wich ought to eggsist atwixt brethren engaged in a common coz, and I am satisfied that the ginooine Democrisy uv the kentry kin never work in harmony with em. They are altogether too nice for our party. Mr. Shurts remarked suthin about cleen shirts bein not altogether ondesirable, wich wuz evidently leveled at me. Out uv deference to these finicky men I hed borrered a shirt from a cloze line at 1 a. m., to come to Noo York in, and hed only wore it a week. Wat do they want? Wood they hev a man hev a thousand shirts? They ought to see that shirt a week from now.

George Wilyum Curtis sniffed at my breath, and Henry Ward Beecher refoosed to speak to me at all. However, I don't mind trifles like that. I mingled with em affably.

The question under discussion, wuz the proper method uv conduktin the campane on the part uv the Independents, and Mr. Curtis spoke fust.

Mr. Curtis remarkt that he hed killed the Republikin party, originely becoz uv the depravity uv its candidate, the tattoed Blane. It wuz his origneel ijee that he cood never support a man wich hed any stane onto his character uv any kind. But his views hed undergone a modifycashen recently. He hed originelly intended to eliminate pollytix from the campane entirely—and hed notified the Dimocratic Nashnel Committy to that effeck—and fite it out purely on the sooperior morality uv Mr. Cleveland, but his views hed undergone a serions change sence a subsized press hed charged Mr. Cleveland with sedoosin a widder and bein the father uv a illegitimit child—

A voice from the awjense—"And proved it, too."

"I admit the correcshun. And proved it. I hev sence desidid that the bringin uv the persnel character uv candidates into the canvass is all wrong. For the time bein, I only ask offlish purity uv a candidate. Wat hez the Widder Halpin to do with civil cervis reform? Wat hez the Widder Halpin to do with—"

Myself—"The postoffises."

"Wat hez the Widder Halpin or the child, Oscar Folsom Cleveland, to do with purifyin Amerikin politix? Nothin. This campane must now be fought on them ishoos, and none others."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke next.

"Ef I sposed," sed Mr. Beecher, "that Mr. Cleveland wuz actilly guilty uv the heenyus sin that has bin charged to him, I suppose I cood not conshienshusly vote for him. A man in public life hez no rite to indulge in sins in sich a way that it can be proved agin him. Ruther than hev it proved agin him he hed better keep virchus. In a matter uv this kind the onpardonable sin is to hev it proved agin you. I kin sympathize with Mr. Cleveland, for I have bin slandered myself. You all remember the painful circumstance. But I wuz shoor uv my ground. I wuz acquitted. My people all believed that, while I wuz innosent, Elizabeth wuz guilty, and I most earnestly hope that our noble standard bearer is fixed the same way. We care not how guilty Mrs. Halpin may be considered, but we must doubt the gilt uv Mr. Cleveland. And, after all, I shel vote for him anyway. Sez the Holy Scripters, 'Let him wich is without sin cast the fust stone.' To forgive is divine. We all need forgivenis. Sposen Theodore hed succeeded in huntin me out uv my pulpit, wat wood Brooklyn, and the Independent Republikin organizashen, and the world hev lost? When the purifyin uv the pollytix uve this great kentry is under consideashen it is idle to take into account such a trifle ez the seduckshen uv a woman, the abduckshen uv a child, or trifles like that. We shood keep our eyes fixed steadily onto wat we sot out to do—the establishment uv richusnis in pollytix. Not wun uv us kin vote for a man like Blane, whose character is smirched."

It wuz my turn to chip in wich I did ez follows:

"My friends and co-workers," I remark, "I bring too glad tidins uv grate joy. The charges made by a venal and subsidized press agin Mr. Cleveland, don't affect the Dimocrisy uv the Corners at all. That feend, Joe Bigler, sposed it wood hev sum effeck upon the Dimocrisy and he sposed that we wood denounse a man for sich a misdemeanor, and demand his retirement from the tikket. We held a meetin to consider the matter and Josef fixed to put us to confusion, wich is his prinsiple biznis. He gathered together a hundered or more mulattoes, the most uv em over 30 years uv age, being the sole reminders uv the old patriarkle system wich the Republikin party destroyed, all uv em barein the honored names uv Pogram, McPelter, Gavit and Guttle, and all uv em resemblin the Pograms, Gavitts, McPelters and Guttleses to a wonderful degree. He gathered together these niggers, and brot em to the meetin house, and intendid to spring em on us jist after we hed passed a resolooshen denounsin Cleveland for hevin bin the father uv a illegitimit child! Did he put us to confooshun? Not any. I quoted the passage uv skripter wich my frend Mr. Beecher jist quotid, and we resolved, ez yoo are doin, that this campane must be fought out on the grate prinsipie uv reform in pollytx, and that in sich a fite the privit character uv our candidate had nothin watever to do with it.

It is entirely proper to assale the privit carcter uv the Republican candidate becoz the Republican party lay claime to respectability, but it is not proper to assale the privit carcter uv our candidate, becoz we don't make no sich a clame. Inesmuch ez Joe Bigler kin git together a hundred niggers who bear the noses uv a skore uv our best Dimocrats, shel we condemn Cleveland, wich is only charged with a half dozen? Dimocrisy must be consistent. The charges agin Cleveland will make votes for him in the Corners. Ez we sympathised with Mr. Beecher some years ago, so we sympathise with Cleveland now. Indeed were it not for the record of the grate Hendrix made, ez an unflinchin opponent of a crooel war wich deprived us uv our privileges, we shood insist that he resign from the tikit that we mite substitoot the name uv Henry Ward Beecher.

"An now that I think of it that is wat we want to do. We want a symetrikel tikkit. Grover Cleveland is best known by the people uv the Yoonited States by his connextion with the widder Halpin, and Henry Ward Beecher by his connexion with the Tilton family. Let us make the tikkit symetrikel. Let it be

CLEVELAND AND BEECHER!

"Ef we succeed in electin em, the people's idea uv jestis kin be done. Mrs. Halpin and Mrs. Tilton, both uv wich are in straitened circumstances, kin be given posisens in the Treasury Department, and they will be pervided for and everything made lovely.

"This wood be a symetrikel tikkit, and a well-balanced tikkit, a tikkit both ends uv which wood come together, like a snake with its tale in its mouth. I move that the Democratic Nashel Committy be advised uv the ackshen uv this meetin and rekested to make the change to wunst."

The matter wuz taken under consideration, and we meet tomorrer evening to deside on it.

May wisdom guide ther councils. I don't like to see Hendrix sheived, but the war ishoos are old, and noo ishoos hev arizen. We shel remember his services to the Confedracy with gratitood, but everything must be sacrificed for success. The post-offices is our goal, and to gain them we must run faithfully and strongly.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Manager.)

Current Events.

W. F. McSparran, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle club, advises farmers to cultivate less land and do it better, to make money.

Diamond Match company's annual report shows net earnings for 1903 of $1,824,600, a decrease of $133,000, as compared with the previous year.

Sully pool in the cotton market is dissolved after making profits estimated at $5,380,000, or 124 per cent on the total amount invested.

Senator Spooner announces in the senate that the Republican party does not intend to enter into a revision of the tariff at this session of congress.

John Redmond, in a heated speech, tells the house of commons neither the land act nor any other policy will be accepted as a substitute for home rule.

J. K. Murrell, former head of the St. Louis house of delegates "combine," testifies against Col. Edward Butler, on trial at Fulton, Mo., for bribery.

Emperor William talks into a phonograph at the request of United States psychologists, and the records will be preserved at Washington and Harvard University.

Heavy increase of steerage immigrants to the United States is said to be due to the inducements offered by the railroads to obtain settlers for the west, northwest and southwest.

Caucus of 89 of the 90 Democratic members of the Maryland legislature selects Isidor Raynor, of Baltimore, for the United States senatorship to succeed Senator McComas.

Chicago packers deny that they are forcing the public to pay exorbitant prices for dressed beef.

Second grand jury is completed in Milwaukee to carry on the investigation of city and county boodling.

Bill is introduced in congress requesting the secretary of commerce and labor to make inquiry as to the existence of a beef trust.

Prof. T. J. Burrill, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, enters a plea for more tree planting in the highways.

Agricultural appropriation bill reported to the house carries a total of $5,711,240, an increase of $223,000.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, orders six theatres closed because they have not made certain alterations for safety of their patrons.

Hearing on the eight-hour bill before the house committee on labor results in clashes between Samuel Gompers and representatives of employes.

Admiral Dewey's plan for heavy fighting ships is adopted by the house committee on naval affairs. The appropriation bill is completed and carries $85,000,000.

It is announced in New York that a peace agreement has been reached in the war over the United States Shipbuilding company and that in consequence all litigation will come to an end.

Greater part of the $7,250,000 to be paid for the friars' lands will remain in the Philippines, according to an agreement between the Vatican and the various religious orders concerned.

Mrs. Maybrick is declared on authority to be in a secluded home under the care of a religious sisterhood, where she will remain until July, when she will be released under ticket of leave conditions.

Interpellators in the house of commons receive little information as to the English government's stand on the far eastern situation, but the removal of English employes in Chinese customs posts and the appointment of Russians in their places is admitted.

Appropriation of $250,000 for a naval training station on the great lakes is agreed to in committee.

Gen. John C. Black's condition is such that his physicians have ordered him removed to a hospital.

San Domingo insurgents deliberately fire upon the launch of the United States auxiliary cruiser, killing one man.

Secretary Wilson is quoted as having said that the residents of the District of Columbia love dogs better than man, woman and child.

Ebenezer S. Blydenburgh is found guilty of the murder of his wife at Alden, Iowa, and is sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

Representative Martin's bill for an investigation of the beef trust is referred to the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

O. P. Barrett, of Chicago, argues before the house committee on judiciary against the practice of refusing injunctions against the infringement of patents.

Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, urges his colleague, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, for Vice President on the ticket with President Roosevelt.

New customs duties announced by Cuba are more favorable to European goods than to American, and practically prohibit competition in many articles.

Grave menace to the navy is seen in an accident to two eight-inch guns on the battleship Iowa, the muzzles of which are blown off by discharges of smokeless powder.

President Roosevelt welcomes the Republican editors to Washington, and declares they are one of the mainstays of the nation. Convention endorses him for nomination.

Charles M. Schwab's loss through his surrender in the United States Shipbuilding fight is placed by the bondholders' committee at $3,500,000. Another estimate puts it at $996,000.

Senator Patterson, in debate, declares that no tears would be shed if some of the financial lights in the United States should follow Whitaker Wright's example and commit suicide.

Santa Fe road is interested in one of the largest land and colonization schemes in the history of western railroads, whereby it is proposed to settle 20,000 farmers in northwestern Texas.

Pennsylvania company, operating the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, announces the completion of arrangements for a loan of $50,000,000 at 4½ per cent, secured by collateral notes.

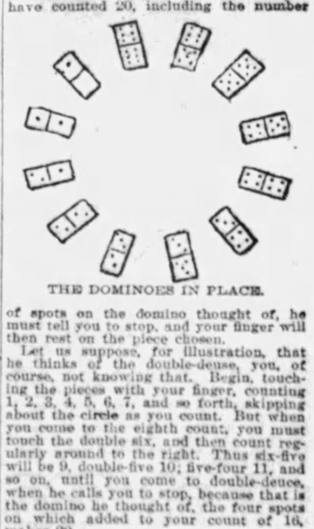
Hamburg-American liner Blucher arrives in New York in a battered condition after a record trip for bad weather. A seaman is washed overboard and drowned and others of the crew are injured.

W. P. Brown, the bull leader, averts a wild panic on the New Orleans cotton market on Friday by a personal appeal to brokers, and forces a partial recovery in prices after they had collapsed under a frenzied selling movement.

A PUZZLING TRICK.

A good trick with dominoes is performed as follows: Arrange twelve of them in a circle, as shown in the accompanying picture, and tell one of the spectators that you will point out any domino that he may think of.

When he says he is ready, you tell him that you will count round the circle by touching the dominoes promiscuously, each touch counting 1, and that when you have counted 20, including the number



THE DOMINOES IN PLACE.

of spots on the domino thought of, he must tell you to stop, and your finger will then rest on the piece chosen.

Let us suppose, for illustration, that he thinks of the double-deuse, you, of course, not knowing that. Begin, touching the pieces with your finger, counting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and so forth, skipping about the circle as you count. But when you come to the eighth count, you must touch the double six, and then count regularly around to the right. Thus six-five will be 9, double-five 10, five-four 11, and so on, until you come to double-deuce, when he calls you to stop, because that is the domino he thought of, the four spots on which added to your count of 16, makes 20.

This rule holds good, no matter what domino may be chosen by the spectator.

Creditable to Sam.

There must be something pretty good about Golden Rule Jones, of Toledo, Debs doesn't like him.

Far-famed Miami Valley

Government statistics show that the famous Miami Valley produces better grain and has purer water than any other section of this country. It is Nature's garden. Right in the heart of this favored spot is our distillery. We have at our very door the two essentials for producing the finest whiskey in the world—the best grain and the purest water. Add to these one of the most completely equipped distilleries ever operated and an experience of 36 years in distilling whiskey and you have a combination that is unequaled anywhere. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal and other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Don't forget that it goes direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carries a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saves the dealers' enormous profits. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, get a friend to join you.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 — 77 — DISTILLERY TROY, O.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

DAYTON, OHIO — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN.

BALTIMORE'S FIRE.

Greatest Disaster Since the Chicago Conflagration.

BUSINESS SECTION GONE

Burned District Comprises 140 Acres—City Now Under Military Control.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—The News in its early edition today said:

Acres of buildings, covering territory more than half a mile in length and from three to six blocks in width, were destroyed in Baltimore's great fire, which started yesterday morning.

No one can tell today the extent of the disaster, which now has reached proportions far in excess of the Chicago fire of 1871, hitherto the greatest fire in the United States. No one can be seen at the present writing and to estimate the loss is the merest folly.

The wholesale dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial interests have been destroyed. Notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the local fire department, reinforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, N. J., Newark, Del., Harrisburg and New York city, the fire at this hour is raging as furiously as it was an hour after it originated in the cellar of the John E. Hurst company at Liberty and German streets.

Widespread Destruction.

Starting in the wholesale section the fire burned out every wholesale house of note in the city, swept along through the Baltimore and Fayette street retail section, destroyed all the prominent office buildings, leveled banks and brokerage offices as well as the chamber of commerce and stock exchange in the financial section, then sped on through the wholesale and export trade sections centering about Exchange Place. It finally brought up at the Falls, where it invaded the lumber district.

To describe in detail the fire of February 7, which will go down in the history of the world as one of its greatest disasters is simply an impossibility, just as it is impossible at this time to give an adequate idea of the amount of loss, the number of buildings destroyed, or the firms which have gone out of business. These are facts which will not develop for days to come. In the face of the fire in all directions there are multitudes of men and women, looking curiously on or vainly seeking for more and definite information about the great conflagration. Almost everywhere there is in evidence a feeling of awe and terror over what has happened and of solemn apprehension of what may follow. The common remark of citizens is that Baltimore has received a blow from which it cannot recover for years. Mayor McLane is among those who are optimistic, and today while expressing his sorrow and horror over the calamity which has befallen this city expressed the hopeful conviction that this city will quickly rise like a Phoenix from its ashes.

Fear of Much Suffering.

It is anticipated that there may be much suffering and destitution following upon the heels of the destructive visitation and Mayor McLane and other city officials are already discussing the most ready means of relief. It is estimated that as many as 20,000 persons will be thrown out of employment and many of these and their families will be without resources.

Brig. Gen. Baggs, commanding the State National Guard, who has charge of the street patrol, has issued strict instructions to guard against any possible looting of partially destroyed or abandoned houses. So far there have been no instances of looting reported.

Burned Itself Out.

At 2:40 p. m. the progress of the fire was checked and it was burning itself out. The last places to go were the icehouse and coal yard of the American Ice company. The coal yard which spread out about 200 yards south of the icehouse was the means of staying the march of the flames on the south side and Jones Falls on the east.

The Norfolk wharf of the Baltimore Steam Packet company which was loaded with merchandise, was destroyed before the fire had attacked the American Ice company's property.

It took 27 hours to stop the progress of the great fire.

The awful blow to the business interests has fairly paralyzed the city and scores of thousands of citizens spent the most of the day outside the firm military cordon drawn around the fire area. The fall of tottering and dynamited walls, the shrill calls of engines for coal, the clanging of the gongs of fire and ambulance officials, the hiss of escaping steam and the dull red glow that hovered over the old part of the city, mark the scene of height of the flames and added to the awe-inspiring situation.

The fire originated in the cellar of the John E. Hurst company at Liberty and German streets. Its origin is said to have been from spontaneous combustion, but no tangible evidence to this effect has thus far been secured.

Several tons of dynamite were used during the day and night to blow up buildings in an effort to check the spread of the flames, but even this was unavailing, and the strong wind which blew the flying embers hither and thither, soon ignited other buildings.

Policemen from New York, Philadelphia and Washington are assisting the local authorities today. The outside police are utilized in guarding the residence section and in assisting the local police in the central section of the city.

New York, Feb. 8.—Fire insurance brokers in this city estimate the minimum loss to insurance companies in Baltimore fire at $30,000,000. Losses of big companies are now placed at from $500,000 to $2,000,000 each.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The territory burned by the Chicago fire of October 9, 1871, amounted to 2,100 acres, involving a loss of over $190,000,000. If the estimate loss in the Baltimore fire is correct the total loss there will exceed that of the Chicago are by at least $10,000,000.

Insurance Men's Estimate.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—After a meeting of the representative insurance companies today it was announced that they estimate the loss at one hundred and twenty-five million dollars with insurance to the amount of ninety millions.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—With the great fire which ate up property variously estimated at from twenty-five millions to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars slowly burning itself out, Baltimore awoke this morning to face the grave questions of civic and municipal readjustment. Confronting the mayor and his associates of the city government are the problems of aid, the acceptance or refusal of generous proffers of assistance from every section of the country, the policing of the vast burned district where lies buried untold treasure in warped vaults and safes, and all the hundred minor things that follow a calamity so stupendous that it is even yet hardly fully realized.

EXTRAORDINARY MERIT

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

Physicians are slow to take up new and untried remedies, until their value has been established by actual experiment, and they are naturally skeptical of the many new preparations constantly appearing and for which extravagant claims are made.

The most liberal and enlightened physicians are always ready, however, to make a fair trial of any new specific and get at its true medical value.

A new preparation for the cure of catarrh has attracted much attention in the past few months and has met with great favor from the medical profession not only because it is remarkably sucessful in the cure of catarrh, but also because it is not a secret patent medicine; anyone using it knows just what he is taking into his system.

It is composed of blood root, which acts on the blood and mucous membrane, hydrastin for same purpose to clear the mucus from head and throat, and red gum of eucalyptus tree to destroy catarrhal germs in the blood.

All of these antiseptic remedies are combined in the form of a pleasant-tasting tablet or lozenge, and are sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and many recent tests in chronic catarrh cases have established its merit beyond question.

Dr. Sebring states that he has discarded inhalers, sprays and washes and depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating nasal catarrh. He says: "I have had patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely, and whose hearing was also impaired from nasal catarrh, recover completely after a week's use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I have been equally successful with the remedy in catarrh of the throat and catarrh of stomach. I can only explain it on the principle that catarrh is a constitutional disease, and that the antiseptic properties in these tablets drive the catarrhal poison completely out of the system."

Dr. Odell says, I have cured many cases of catarrh of stomach in past four months by the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets alone without the use of any other remedy and without dieting. The tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes and overcoming the continual hawking, coughing and expectorating, so disgusting and annoying to catarrh sufferers.

Girls With

Beautiful Faces, or Graceful Figures.

AMERICAN girls have a world-wide reputation for beauty, but, at the same time, there are girls in our cities who possess neither beauty of face nor form, because in these instances they suffer from nervousness, the result of disorders of the womanly organism. At regular intervals they suffer so much that their strength leaves them; they are so prostrated that it takes days for them to recover their strength. Of course, such periodic distress has its bad effect on the nervous system. The withered and drawn faces, the dark circles and crows-feet over the eyes, the straight figure without those curves which lend so much to feminine beauty, are the unmistakable signs of womanly disorders. The young girl should study how to make herself more attractive; how to overcome those bodily ills that pull her down. Mrs. Langtry has well said: "The keystone to physical beauty is perfect health. A sick woman cannot be a beautiful woman, nor can she be anything but what we English call a poor-spirited woman. To a great extent a woman's beauty is measured by her vitality—by her health." A famous specialist in woman's diseases, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has always advocated for young women's happiness absolute freedom from care and anxiety; at least eight hours' sleep out of every twenty-four, in addition a short nap in the middle of the day, if possible. Simple in-door exercises or brisk walks in the out-door air. For some this is impossible, and many are confined to a continual in-door life because of disease of the womanly organs. To these is offered $500 reward if they cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All Doctor Pierce asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee as Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of a third of a century of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

There is every reason why women should not trust their delicate constitutions in the hands of unskilled persons. It requires a thorough medical education to appreciate and understand the womanly organism.

CONFIDE IN A MAN.

When a woman has ills and pains she cannot bear—when life seems dark for every woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she was *a woman*. There is every reason why she should write to a specialist, particularly to one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

SINGLE AND MARRIED WOMEN

very often find that it is repugnant to their feelings to consult ther family physician. In such a case they can put perfect confidence in Dr. Pierce, who has made such a success in the treatment of woman's diseases, for he will give you the very best advice possible, and without cost to you. To grow beautiful, healthy and happy should be the desire of every woman. It is than possible to hold a husband and make home happy and bring contentment to it.

Mrs. H. M. Rude, 9 Seigrist Street, Newark, N. Y., writes: "I am much pleased with what your treatment has done for me. I suppose you thought I was a 'fake' because I did not write to you before, but I have been giving your medicine a thorough trial. Am on the third bottle and when I began to take it could not walk across the floor nor get up or down from a chair without help. The doctors here said I would never be well again; that the uterus had become hard, and unless I had an operation would never be any better. I went right to taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and before I had taken two bottles was able to do my own work, except my washing, and now I do that and take in boarders, too. I cannot say enough in your praise, and would advise every woman who suffers with female trouble to give it a trial, as I have done, for it certainly is a blessing to the sex."

HOW TO KEEP YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

One great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should *know herself* and her physical make-up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such for instance as "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be procured by sending twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or thirty-one stamps for cloth-bound copy, by addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 5c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.39
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Tucked Shirt Waist, No. 9228.

Several shades of gray are effectively combined in this smart shirt waist. The waist is of nickel-gray twill flannel, with dark gray velvet and dove-colored cloth for trimming.

The foundation is a glove-fitted feather-boned lining that closes in the center front. Two sets of two tucks in the back taper from shoulder to belt in V-shaped outline, giving a long-waisted effect to the figure.

Tucks in front correspond with those at the back. One set is stitched down flatly and one half way, providing fullness over the bust, that blouses slightly at the belt. Tucks that reach from neck to belt form a simulated box plait. The waist closes with gun-metal buttons and buttonholes at the left side of the plait, a second row of buttons being used at the right side.

A fancy velvet collar has a tab in front. It is trimmed with a protector that also has narrow tabs. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow. They are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is gathered and attached to the wrist portion of a fancy velvet cuff. The points on the cuffs are fastened up on the sleeves, the fulness coming out between them.

Shirt waists in this style are made of cashmere, ladies' cloth, French flannel, albatross, taffeta or figured "waisting," and trimmed with contrasting material. If self-fabric is used, the collar and cuffs are machine stitched.

To make the waist in the medium size

9228—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths yard of velvet. The pattern No. 9228, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Closed Drawers, No. 9231.

Quite a number of women wear closed drawers, and as it almost impossible to buy large sizes in the shops they are usually made at home. An attractive new model in closed drawers is shown here developed in fine French cambric with point Venise lace for trimming.

There is a shallow pointed yoke in front and only a band at the back. They are adjusted with regulation inside leg seams. The fronts are slightly full and applied to the yoke. The full backs are gathered at the upper edge and attached to the back band.

A slashed opening at each side is faced and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes in the bands. One view of

9231—Ladies' Closed Drawers.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist

the drawers shows the legs straight around with frills of lace and insertion for trimming. The back is illustrated with a decided curve at the side, where the ribbon passed through a beading is fastened in a small rosette. The pattern provides for both shapings.

Garments of this kind may be made of muslin, long cloth, batiste or sheer lawn, and trimmed with lace, ribbon or insertion.

To make the drawers in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9231, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Girls' Coat, No. 9219.

Bright red is always a popular color with children, and ranks second in the colors selected for little folks, blue being the first choice.

An attractive coat is shown here developed in red popin with bands of Persian embroidery for trimming. The adjustment is made with shoulder and underarm seams only. The garment fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely in box effect to the hem.

The closing is made at the center front with black silk frogs that give a military touch to the coat. A fancy collar completes the neck and fastens in front under a pointed end. The shoulder trimming is applied at a square yoke depth. It has box plaits at the arms-eyes back and front, also one in the center back. These plaits are flatly pressed, but supply additional fullness, giving the effect of a plaited cape. The upper and lower edges are finished in with bands of embroidery.

One-piece sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow. They are wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on wristbands that are shaped to match the collar.

Garments in this mode are developed in serge, Henrietta, Venetian, covert or ladies' cloth, and trimmed with lace, velvet, silk or fancy braid. Some are fastened with huge gilt buttons, and others have the square yoke elaborately braided.

To make the coat in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material 54 inches wide. The pattern, No.

9219—Girl's Coat.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9219, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Nine-Gored Skirt, No. 9215.

Biscuit-colored Louisine is used for this stylish skirt, with bands of light brown velvet for trimming.

The skirt is shaped with nine gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The fullness at the center back is arranged in an underlying plait at each side, the skirt closing invisibly under the plaits, which are flatly pressed.

A close adjustment is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point each gore flares slightly and there is a smart sweep at the floor. The skirt touches in the front and has a graceful dip at the back. Bands of velvet applied as foot trimming give an effective finish.

If desired the skirt may be cut "round length," the pattern providing perforations for the proper shaping. Skirts in this style are especially becoming to stout figures, the many long lines produced by

9215—Ladies' Nine Gored Skirt,
Perforated for Round Length.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure

narrow gores increasing the height considerably. The pattern is cut in large sizes to meet this demand.

Ladies' cloth, cheviot, covert, serge, taffeta, foulard and soft silk developed in this mode are trimmed with lace, bands of embroidery, or ribbon. Frequently the seams are finished with insertion or fancy catch stitching, and the material cut away to show the lining of contrasting color.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require four and three-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9215, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO

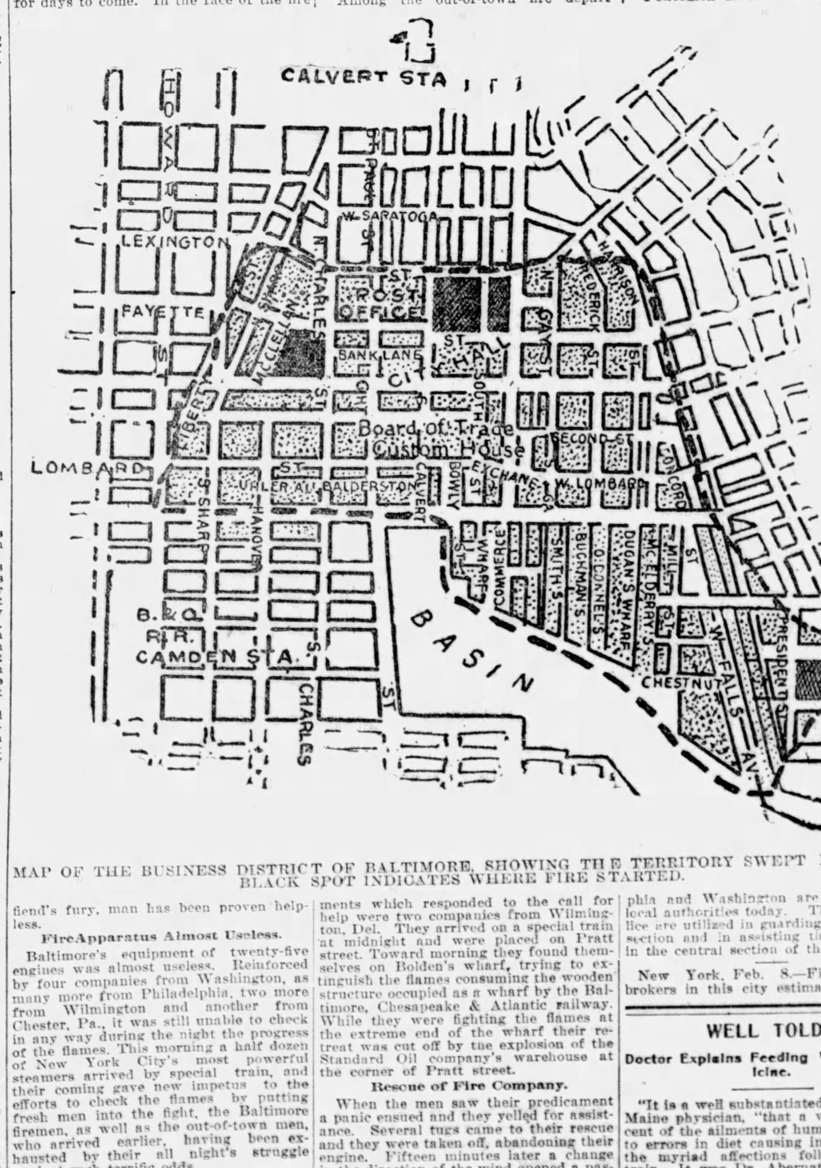
GEN. BLACK ILL.

Washington, Feb. 5.—General John C. Black, chairman of the United States civil service commission, and commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., is seriously ill here. He has overtaxed his strength and is suffering with partial collapse. Dr. G. A. Harman, of Lancaster, O., surgeon general of G. A. R., who is attending him, says he will be compelled to cancel his engagements for the next few weeks. Gen. Black attended the annual banquet of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., Wednesday night and overtaxed his strength.

THE IOWA'S GUNS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following telegram has been received at the navy department from Captain Train, president board of inspection and survey, dated Fort Monroe, yesterday:

"While the board of inspection was testing the battery this morning, on the battleship Iowa, both guns in the starboard forward eight-inch turret blew off their muzzles. No damage except to guns and one whale boat. No casualties.



MAP OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE, SHOWING THE TERRITORY SWEPT BY FIRE. BLACK SPOT INDICATES WHERE FIRE STARTED.

fiend's fury, man has been proven helpless.

FireApparatus Almost Useless.

Baltimore's equipment of twenty-five engines was almost useless. Reinforced by four companies from Washington, as many more from Philadelphia, two more from Wilmington and another from Chester, Pa., it was still unable to check in any way during the night the progress of the flames. This morning a half dozen of New York City's most powerful steamers arrived by special train, and their coming gave new impetus to the efforts to check the flames by putting fresh men into the fight, the Baltimore firemen, as well as the out-of-town men, who arrived earlier, having been exhausted by their all night's struggle against such terrific odds.

All electrical power has been destroyed and no street cars are running.

About midnight the wind, which had been blowing strongly from the southwest, with a tendency to switch to the westward, began to come in a gale from the northwest. At this hour the flames had reached Market Space and were headed directly for the tenement districts, across the Falls, where frightened foreigners were working like demons to save their houshold effects.

Temporarily the change in the wind saved them, for the flames were driven toward the water front, and all buildings from Baltimore street down to Pratt street, soon were a roaring mass of fire. From then on Pratt street became the center of the fire, which burned block after block of business structures on that thoroughfare from Charles street eastward to the Falls.

Jacob Ilginfritz, of the Laurie fire company, of York Pa., was killed about 5 o'clock this morning at Baltimore and Frederick streets. He came to Baltimore last night with his company and was at work on the Schuler clothing establishment, southeast corner of Frederick and Baltimore streets, when the wall of the building fell. Ilginfritz was caught under the wall and was dead when found. He was forty-five years old and said to be married.

Among the out-of-town fire departments which responded to the call for help were two companies from Wilmington, Del. They arrived on a special train at midnight and were placed on Pratt street. Toward morning they found themselves on Bolden's wharf, trying to extinguish the flames consuming the wooden structure occupied as a wharf by the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic railway. While they were fighting the flames at the extreme end of the wharf their retreat was cut off by the explosion of the Standard Oil company's warehouse at the corner of Pratt street.

Rescue of Fire Company.

When the men saw their predicament a panic ensued and they yelled for assistance. Several tugs came to their rescue and they were taken off, abandoning their engine. Fifteen minutes later a change in the direction of the wind opened a passageway long enough to enable the firemen to rush in and secure their engine, which was considerably damaged. A few minutes later the entire wharf was a mass of flames. Among the principal buildings which were razed to the ground in this neighborhood were the Standard Oil company, the Patapsco Oil company, the U. S. Fruit company, the Baltimore Fruit company, J. J. Underhill, W. C. Robinson, Baugh & Son, and N. Frank & Sons. Even with the assistance of out-of-town fire fighters, there appears to be no prospect of stopping the fire until it has burned itself out. It is steadily eating itself to the water's edge, and this is likely to be Baltimore's one and only salvation.

Dynamite was proven almost useless last night when building after building in the neighborhood of Charles and Baltimore streets was blown up in order to stay the flames. It seemed as if the fire fiend laughed at such paltry efforts, for the flames simply jumped those vacant places and licked up the buildings on the far side.

Two Miles Square of Utter Ruin.

The streets of the burned and burning districts present a scene at once thrilling, pathetic and harrowing. This district is fully two miles square, and it is two miles square of utter ruin and desolation. Scores and scores of which were palatial, modern and so-called fireproof buildings yesterday are today so many piles of grim and blackened debris, smouldering and smoking and a mere ghastly mockery of their vanished splendor.

The devastated portion of the city is closely patroled by police of the city, policemen from Philadelphia and Washington, state militiamen and four companies of regulars from Fort McHenry, and no one is allowed to enter the prohibited lines except by special permission. Outside this line tens of thousands of eager and anxious people are congregated and

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 164 Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

WELL TOLD

Doctor Explains Feeding Without Medicine.

"It is a well substantiated fact," says a Maine physician, "that a very large per cent of the ailments of humanity are due to errors in diet causing indigestion and the myriad affections following in its train. It was Dr. Abernathy, I believe, who said 'One-fourth of what we eat keeps us, the other three-fourths we keep at our peril.'

"Loss of flesh from whatever immediate cause is due primarily to nutritional disturbances involving defective assimilation. With these prefatory remarks I wish to relate briefly a case of mine, (not the only one by any means), in which Grape-Nuts was the connecting link between disease and health.

"It was a case of chronic gastritis where the patient had seen the rounds of much stereotyped treatment and where there was much depression caused by long persistence of distress at the stomach—pain, gas and burning soon after eating.

"Though I had been regulating the diet considerably while giving medicine it occurred to me that I would try regulating it without medicine and in looking about among the foods I soon found Grape-Nuts was the best adapted to my purpose. Starting in with Grape-Nuts alone I allowed my patient to take it first with hot water and a very little sugar at intervals of three hours. After a few days I instructed the patient to use it with warm milk. (It should have been served with cream on the start.)

"Improvement was marked from the first. The eructations of gas were at once greatly diminished and the terrible burning and distress were lessened in proportion while the spirits brightened. At the end of two weeks my patient had so far improved that she was allowed some chicken broth which digested perfectly. It has been over two months and she has gradually increased her diet in variety until it now includes all that is needed to avoid monotony and maintain relish.

"Grape-Nuts, however still holds a prominent place on her table as it will continue to do for she realizes that it is a sheet anchor." Name of the physician given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LEADING FACTS CONCERNING BALTIMORE FIRE.

Estimated loss	$150,000,000
Number blocks burned	80
Number buildings burned	2,500
Area in acres	140
Firms burned out, estimated	7,000
Banks wiped out	3
Hotels destroyed	4
Newspaper offices burned	5
Telegraph offices burned	2
Amount of insurance involved	30,000,000
Number of companies	129
Number of persons thrown out of work	50,000
Fire started on Sunday	10:45 a. m.
Danger believed over on Monday	7:20 p. m.
Duration of the fire, hours	32
Policemen on guard	1,100
Militia, regiments	2
Number fire engines engaged	79
From other cities	35

The burned district is bounded as follows: On the west by Liberty street, from Pratt to West Lexington; on the north by Lexington street to St. Paul; on the south by St. Paul one block to West Fayette, thence east to Jones Falls; on the east by Jones Falls to Baltimore street and southeast to the bay, continuing south on Liberty and Pratt and along Pratt to the ship basin, thence along the water front.

Inspector of Buildings Preston, after making a careful study of the burned district places the loss on buildings alone at $150,000,000.

FREE TO LADIES When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try W. R. F. 18 CAN-NOT fail. Valuable secret FREE. Write to-day. Mrs. R. R. COLLINS, Sta. B-4, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED Reliable men in every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads, and conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $50.00 per month and expenses not over $3.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

Very wealthy and attractive American lady, wants honest and industrious husband. Address, Lowe, 291 Clinton St., Chicago.

DO YOU want to know anything about State of Montana, mines, ranching or stock raising? For 25c will truthfully answer three letters. M. J. C., Gilledge, Mont.

Handsome Intelligent American lady, worth $50,000, will marry and assist kind husband financially. Add. Jessie, 19 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 50c; best seller; 100 per cent profit. Write today for terms and territory. F. R. Greene, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Farming Lands For Sale—Unimproved Northern Michigan farming lands for sale at $5 and $6 per acre. Maps and full particulars on application. D. McGregor, Lake St., Harrisville, Mich.

Wanted 10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute circulars and samples of our goods. Salary $60.00 per month, $3.00 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. F 15, Atlas Block, Chicago.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry Remedies. Year's contract. Bank reference furnished. G. R. Bigler Co., X, 295, Springfield, Ill.

$30 WEEKLY Straight Salary and all expenses to man with rig to introduce our Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for Contract. We mean business and furnish best of references. Dept. H 21, Royal Co.-op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

$100. to $300. MONTHLY.

Men and women, Salesmen, Managers and General Agents. Delightful business year round. Hustlers getting rich. Write today for brand-new plan and Special Offer this week. 100 per cent profits. No risk. Goods well advertised. National reputation. Fully guaranteed. Customers delighted. We're an old firm, capital $200,000.00. Catalogue FREE. Any energetic man or woman can get good position paying big wages. WORLD MFG. CO., 81 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE RADIUM EXHIBIT.

New York, Feb. 6.—Dr. George F. Kunz, of this city, special agent of the United States geological survey, has been appointed commissioner of the radium exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, and has been authorized to prepare and procure material therefor, comprising radioactive substances of all kinds, and also exhibits to illustrate the action of radium compounds, ultra-violet light and roentgen rays, upon mineral and chemical substances. This exhibit is to be made by the United States geological survey, in the United States government building, in St. Louis. There will be a second exhibit of radium and radio-active substances in the mines building.

Big Chief Found Dead.

Vineta, I. T., Feb. 8.—George Briskine, chief of the Seneca Indians, has been found dead in the road near Cayuga, I. T. It is supposed he lost his way and was frozen to death.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Be true, dear heart,
And do thy part;
Thy honor hold
Above all gold.

Thursday.

Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile;
We stay, at longest, but a little while.
Be swift and tender—that is doing good;
'Tis doing what no other good deed could.

Friday.

What if the world with rank injustice
Refuses to give you its praise this day;
Many a genius and many a hero
Have worked unnoticed and passed away.

Saturday.

Work on. One day, beyond all thoughts of praise,
A sunny joy will crown thee with its rays;
Nor other than thy need, thy recompense.

Sunday.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain—
And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

Monday.

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thy own.

Tuesday.

Be not afraid to act yourself,
But have your motive good.
He can afford, whose heart is right,
To be misunderstood.

Club Houses for Club Women

A Mistake Gladly Rectified

Emily S. Bouton.

The plan for building a Club House by the women of Toledo for the various uses to which it could be adapted brings to mind some of those which were in the nature of an entirely new undertaking, the success of which was to be proven. It is, in fact, but a comparatively few years since the first building was put up by club women for the benefit of women. Ten years ago when a movement for that purpose was made here, and would have been carried to successful completion had not the great business depression intervened, only a few, which could

THE MILWAUKEE ATHENAEUM.

be counted upon the fingers of one hand, had been erected. Today they are multiplied into many, and even in far-away Nome, Alaska, is a building engineered by the club women, and which today has not against it a dollar of indebtedness.

These many successes have proven the power of women to accomplish whatever they put brain and hand together to perform. The doing as yet in many cases may be crude and uneven. It may sometimes lack the finish that masculine skill is able to give, but that is because through all the centuries, their efforts were directed to things rather than to affairs. In many cases too, they planted in silence the seeds of what men harvested the fruitage. Almost every invention which has gone to make the art of living easier, originated in the brain of women, but when it promised to become of commercial value, it was seized by some masculine hand, developed into a paying industry, while neither praise nor profit went to the inventor.

But this is only in passing. Of course it was the natural result of a lack of business perception upon the part of women. It did not seem to enter into their make-up, and was looked upon as an intentional difference in the ordered evolution of the sexes. These later years, however, are showing that the faculty exists latent in the feminine brain, awaiting development. Women are making business ventures of increasing proportions, and learning to judge and act for themselves in money affairs. They form stock companies, the officers and stockholders of which are women, to carry on various business enterprises, and in most cases their careful, conservative management has brought success.

This brings me back to the subject with which I started, which was the building of club houses for club women, by women. Perhaps the history of one of these earlier ventures would be of interest at this time when a similar one, though upon a different plan, has been launched in Toledo.

Among the first and finest of these buildings is The Athenaeum, of Milwaukee, Wis., erected by what was known as The Pioneer Woman's Stock company, which was formed in the summer of 1886, and was an outgrowth of an effort to secure a permanent home for the Woman's Club of Wisconsin. This club was and is widely known as composed of women of culture and extended literary accomplishment. It had then a membership of 200 members and the company was formed within itself, but with a management entirely apart from that of the club, the latter to pay a nominal rent to the company. Upon this basis it was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 made up of shares of $25 each.

From that time the work went bravely forward until the beautiful Athenaeum was completed. I did not wonder at the pride of the women of Milwaukee in their possession when I visited it three years ago at the time of the gathering of the National Federation of Clubs in that city. Its plan is simple but elegant. Upon the first floor is a large parlor seating 200 people, the harmonious decorations and furnishings of which at once strike the stranger pleasantly. A smaller room forms the library, and across the central hall is an apartment for small gatherings and the meetings of committees. In the basement is a large dining room finished in white and brilliantly lighted, with accompanying closets, kitchen and store rooms adjoining. In the second story is a grand assembly room with arching roof, and lit by electricity.

The rentals of the building for parties, receptions, musicales, lectures, etc., pay the expenses and allow a considerable dividend upon the investment. Even if this were not the case, however, and it simply paid its way, the women of Milwaukee would never regret their efforts and the expenditure of the money, so great is the comfort and convenience of this place of gathering.

It is easy to make mistakes in this world of ours.

The making of them does not so much matter, if they can be righted, or a needed lesson be learned from their results. It is always a pleasure, or ought to be, to discover in any important matter that the sunlight of truth is strong enough to drive away a shadow which a mistake has caused to fall.

Not long ago I commented in this column upon a statement made in a Washington paper of standing, that the National W. C. T. U. was entering the lists against President Roosevelt, by liberally roasting him for "smoking cigarets and using intoxicating drinks." I called attention to it because, if it were true, the W. C. T. U. was making a mistake which it would be hard for the general public to condone. If false, then the assertion quoted could be corrected.

Some of the leading members of the Union in Toledo were aroused to investigate the matter. They wrote to Washington to see what basis, if any, the writer of the original article had for the statement. Personal letters received here, and the following from the Washington correspondent of the Union Signal forwarded to me by the managing editor of that paper, Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett, prove that the damaging statement had no foundation in fact, although they seemed to wear an appearance of truth:

The widely-printed statement that the W. C. T. U. had condemned the President as a cigarette fiend was brought to my attention last week. I took the clipping and went to the White House and saw Mr. Loeb, private secretary to the President. He assured me the President had never used tobacco in any form, and that he is as abstemious, if not more so than any President who had been in the White House. Furthermore, he assured me that the President understood the attitude of the W. C. T. U. and that I need give myself no uneasiness on that score. While I had been aware of the temperate habits of Mr. Roosevelt, I wanted this confirmation to set at rest any who might think otherwise. In visiting the offices of public men, I have been astonished at the almost universal use of tobacco, but the office of President Roosevelt is a notable exception.

The same issue of the Union Signal also contains an editorial denial of any understanding between the Liquor Dealers' association and the W. C. T. U. in an attempt to discredit the President. This denial seems unnecessary, for though the suggestion is stated to have been made in a Washington daily paper, it must have been facetiously done, as none in their senses could really believe there was anything more than a chance-working to accomplish the same purpose, from widely differing motives.

However the matter originated, I am heartily glad, first, to find that this great body of women working in the cause of temperance, is guiltless of such a movement, and second, to be able to say that it was all a mistake. While I am not always in sympathy with the action taken by the W. C. T. U., I most thoroughly believe in its honesty of purpose, its energy of effort, and its strong influence in creating public sentiment through educational measures in favor of temperance. In the latter, rather than by any absolutely prohibitory law, lies the hope of the future in the direction of reform.

Looking back over the long years of work, little seems to have been accomplished. And yet that, too, is a mistake. Excesses are condemned where once they were condoned. A constantly growing sentiment towards providing places of entertainment with rational amusements to take the place of the saloons and their attractions, is an evidence of a better understanding of the wants and needs of the average human being, and a bright promise for the future.

I would be glad if the Cozy Corner friends would take it up in earnest and thus create an influence for good that would be continued to future generations. Many people read the columns of The Blade, and who can tell what good might result from a united effort on our part against the unnecessary cruelty to those who cannot speak for themselves.

I wish that every man, woman and child would read the book "Black Beauty"—a story of the life of a horse from the time he was a frisky colt in a pasture, through many trials and unkindnesses until he is a poor, neglected, worn-out creature. I think no one could read this book without having better thoughts about the treatment of a horse.

Something should be done to prevent suffering of these creatures of a merciful God, and we should do our part in the work. What can we do?—"Country Cousin," Penn.

The Cozy Corner

ALWAYS PRACTICAL AND HELPFUL.

Among the kitchen conveniences is a chair that is high enough to allow one to work at the table; it is a great help to a woman in relieving the tired muscles and still allowing her to work as quickly as though she were standing.

The kitchen floor is much easier to keep clean if it has been oiled or painted. Oiling fills the pores of the wood, preventing them from absorbing grease; it also preserves the floor, making it last longer than a plain one would. All that is necessary to keep such a floor clean is to wash it up once a week with a woolen mop wrung out of water containing a little borax and a very little soap. A few minutes will suffice for the work, since no scrubbing is needed.

As far as possible, all kitchen utensils should be of granite ware. They are not so heavy as iron pans and kettles, do not discolor fruit, vegetables or anything that is cooked in them, do not rust and are easily kept clean.

There are many inexpensive articles that are a great help to the housekeepers. Among them is a sieve soap-shaker made of wire, into which small bits of soap may be placed and shaken in the water to make a suds. Its cost will soon be covered by the saving of pieces of soap too small to be used in any other way. Small scrub brushes that cost only five cents for two of them, will clean cut glass, vegetables, tables and kitchen sink much better than it is possible to do it with the hands. Meat choppers will be found convenient when you wish to make mince meat, hash or to prepare bread crumbs for croquettes, or any dish where crumbs are required.

A long-handled dish-mop saves your hands. Egg poachers, composed of little cups fastened together like gem pans, or separate, will send the eggs to the table well cooked and looking very inviting; a wire basket for boiling eggs or frying in deep fat; a glass cup with measures marked on the side—all are a great help and few of those here mentioned cost more than ten cents, excepting the meat chopper.

Keep a box of borax handy, for you will find it useful in many ways. A teaspoonful in hot water used in washing silver, will keep it bright; copper or brass rubbed with a damp cloth dipped in powdered borax, will keep bright and shining. It should, after being rubbed with the borax, be washed in clear water, and then rubbed with a flannel cloth.

Things oftenest needed should be placed on shelves that are easily reached. Groceries are best put in glass cans, or tightly covered receptacles that will keep them free from dust and vermin; these should be plainly labeled, so no mistakes or delays will occur. If the materials for bread and cake baking are kept close to the flour bin, it will save many steps for the cook. A coffee mill fastened to the wall, with a receptacle to hold a pound or two of coffee, fastened over it and a small shelf underneath, where the cup to hold the ground coffee may rest, will be a convenient arrangement.

These are but a few of the little helps that a careful housekeeper will arrange to have. That they are not more universally found in homes is not because of their expense, but that they are not thought of.—E. J. C.

SOME OTHER THINGS.

Another letter on the subject of cruelty to animals is received, but as no name is signed it cannot be used. Why should any one be ashamed to send their name with anything they feel is worthy of publication? The editor will be very glad to receive communications upon this subject, in which she is greatly interested.

Charles T. A., New Mexico.—We have not the address you ask for, so have returned the enclosure to you. It is against the rules of the office to give names for private correspondence, except in especial cases, and a sealed letter would never be forwarded from this office unless the writer was personally known to some of the editorial staff, and the consent of the party addressed had been obtained.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

For a number of years I have read the M. G. R. and Cozy Corner, and think I should like to feel that I was "one of them." The motto of the M. G. R.'s is a good one as far as it goes, but it seems to me it should have in it a clause that would include dumb animals, in their care and kindness—as well as "to all people."

Cruelty to animals is a subject in which I am very deeply interested, and

OLD-FASHIONED DISHES.

Rye and Indian Bread.

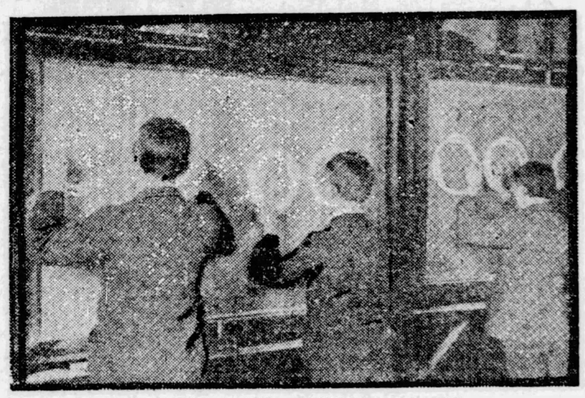
Requested by Mary F.

Scald one cupful of sweet cornmeal with one quart of milk and let it cook for fifteen minutes, in a double boiler to prevent ourning. Add two tablespoonfuls of salt, and set it where it will cool. Dissolve one yeast cake in a little water and beat thoroughly into the cornmeal batter. Sift a part of the bran from three cupfuls of rye meal and stir into the batter also. Pour this into a well greased pan from steel pan, and bake in a very slow oven for two hours, keeping it covered at first, and after it begins to brown, cover again so as to prevent the the crust from becoming too hard. The old way was to put this bread in for the last baking in the brick oven, and let it remain all night.

Brown Bread Roll.

Mix one cupful each of sifted rye-meal and fine Graham flour, one-half cupful each of yellow corn meal and bread flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour into this mixture half a cupful of molasses and two cupfuls of sweet milk. Grease four half pound baking powder tins and half fill them with the batter; steam two hours. Cut in slices and serve with sweetened cream. If steamed in one large mold, it will require three and a half, or four hours.

Use of the Left Hand.



BOYS AT THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART
Having their first lesson in using both hands at once.
—From The World Today.

Mr. J. Liberty Tadd, principal of the Schools of Industrial Art in Philadelphia, is a believer in the advantages of teaching children to use both hands with equal facility. The visitor to the schools presided over by Mr. Tadd sees boys and girls advance to the blackboard, pick up a piece of chalk in each hand and draw the most intricate designs with the quickness of long practice, going down the left side of the design with the left hand and the right side with the other hand, completing the drawing in half the time it would take to do it with one hand and doing it just as well. Mr. Tadd's argument in favor of the teaching of all scholars in our public schools to use either hand is that the present system tends to injure the eyesight and distort the spine. The normal focus of the eye, he explains, is sixteen inches. To write, the boy or girl sits with one eye nearer the paper than the other, and the eye that is not in the focus is unnaturally strained. By writing or drawing first with the right hand and then with the left, and consequently changing the position, Mr. Tadd believes that any strain on the eyes is neutralized. By the same argument he shows that the spine, which is distorted when writing continually in one position, is straightened up when the position is reversed for the left-handed practice in writing.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A plum pudding was recently cooked—on a wager—ten feet under water. The pudding was placed in a tin case, this in the middle of a sack of lime, and the whole immersed ten feet under the surface, perfectly cooked and very hot.

Another kitchen convenience is a hood over the kitchen door; it will prevent the water from dripping on the people as they pass in and out when it rains, will shed snow in winter and form a top for a screen of vines to shade the door in summer.

We all have heard of the "Silver Kettle" jelly—some of us have eaten it and pronounced it perfect. But all may not know that the kettle in which this jelly is made is actually a silver one, costing $2,800. It is owned and used by a firm composed of a father and daughter, whose "currant patch" covers eighty acres of land.

From this 135,000 bushels of currants are raised, requiring 250 persons six weeks to pick them. In five years, when the bushes are in full bearing, the firm expect to fill two million glasses of jelly per annum. Think of the dismay of the feminine portion of the firm if her "jelly didn't jell."

A sufficient outfit for the linen closet of a young housekeeper, includes six pairs of sheets, six pairs of pillow slips, two dozen face towels, four bath towels, three tablecloths, each with a dozen napkins to match, one colored cloth with nankins to match, a dozen kitchen hand towels, a dozen wiping towels, six hemmed dishcloths—unless she prefers to use dish-mops—half a dozen holders for common use and two with a square of leather inserted between the covers, for ironing. A flannel blanket and two heavy white covers for the ironing board, a pair of blankets for each bed and three white spreads; bedquilts and comforters to taste, many persons preferring to discard them entirely in favor of an extra blanket. Of course these figures may be varied according to the number of servants one is to keep, and the company they will be required to entertain. By having a good supply at first, it can be replenished a little at a time, and the expense will not be so great.

With the Japanese, silk that is washed is smoothed while wet, on a board that is set in the sun till the silk is dried.

Asbestos towels do not need washing—you simply burn them clean.

Some authorities recommend the use of wax in place of grease in bread and cake tins to insure that the loaves may slip out easily.

A portiere in the doorway of a house in New York, was made of whole allspice strung on silk, with glass beads. The heat of the room caused the berries to give out a spicy odor that was very agreeable. About once a week, a large piece of oilcloth was laid under this curtain and the curtain gently sprayed with water. This prevented the berries from becoming too dry.

When the friend from the country visits her friends in the city she should not take it for granted that her expenses of carfare, tickets, stationery, etc., are to be paid by her hostess. Such an addition to the extra expenses of entertaining, would often spoil the pleasure of the hostess, as it would make strict economy necessary in the family after the guest had departed.

The lady from the city should show equal consideration when she spends a delightful week in the country. Remember that it is not always convenient, or possible for the horses to be taken from their work in order that you may enjoy rides around the country, and though eggs, berries and cream grow on the farm, they are often a means of income to the farmer, and cannot be well spared in large quantities.

And neither the town nor country friend will go for an extended visit without a specified time for their going and leaving is distinctly stated, and then they will keep to those dates, both going and leaving at the appointed time. The expression, "come and see me some time," or "drop in when you are in town," does not, as a general thing, mean, "come and make me a visit."

We hear much of the excellence of and benefit to weak stomachs, received from the use of pre-digested food. Now come two of the most scientific people—one of them being Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, an undoubted authority among women—who say that the continual use of these will lead to a universal debility of the intestinal walls. A pre-digested food is quickly absorbed into the circulation, thereby causing a sensation of fullness and satisfaction, which soon passes away leaving a faintness and weakness, thus causing the pernicious habit of eating between meals. If one feels that he must eat these foods, let him eat frequently of them.

It is impossible for the consumer to know anything about the purity of the goods sold under the various names of breakfast-foods, and there can be no question but the poorest and least nourishing portions of grains are ground up beyond recognition, done up in fancy packages and sold as "the most health-giving foods on earth." All one can do is to test each one and hold fast to the one that seems to best adapted to his needs, but not to eat this, that or the other, because the manufacturer advertises them in glowing terms.

Do you know, dear M. G. R.'s, that I was greatly disappointed when I failed to meet any of our society at the Summer School of the South, last summer? Was I the only M. G. R. who attended? If so, then you all missed one of the greatest and best educational meetings ever held in the south—perhaps in the United States, with the exception of the N. E. A. meetings in Boston.

The great assemblage of teacher-students, numbering 2,300 or 2,400, represented thirty-two states and territories; Canada had two representatives; Japan and India one each. The faculty consisted of eighty-five specialists in their own work, from the best universities and colleges in the country. There were one hundred and fifty courses of study, embracing every branch of education from the kindergarten to a full college course.

This school, held at the University of Tennessee, is fast becoming recognized as one of the greatest factors in southern education, and to the faculty of the university is due the honor of creating—I know of no other word more suitable—and opening up this great fountain of help and inspiration to the teachers and pupils.

Dr. Hughes, of Ontario, Canada, lectured most entertainingly on "Dickens as An Educator." His interpretations of Dickens' characters were very entertaining and instructive. One cannot know how great an art is story telling, until they have heard Dr. Wyche, the story specialist.

There were so many literary treats given us that it would be impossible to tell the half in a letter, but I say to you all—come to our summer school next year, and I am sure you will enjoy, not only the educational advantages, but also the beautiful scenery, the interesting historical places, and the unbounded hospitality of the Knoxville people.

This would be an excellent opportunity—and place—for a grand M. G. R. reunion. Miss Prudence and her girls and boys would receive a most hearty welcome from the southern "members," should they accept this invitation. With best wishes for all.—"Brunette."

There! It is just my luck to receive an invitation to "Olive Branch's" Thanksgiving dinner a month or so after the dinner has been eaten, because I happened to miss that number of The Blade containing it, and it is another bit of my usual luck to be asked to entertain the company with a story while they enjoy the turkey and cranberry sauce.

You would be surprised to know how unlucky I am. If I express my opinion on the chances of a prize fight, a race horse or a presidential candidate, and back up my opinion with a little cash, my friends straightway bet on the other side and invariably win. I was going to marry a lovely young lady with blue eyes and raven hair, but—as usual—the other fellow married her just six months before the day I had chosen for asking her.

My ill-luck is inherited; my father once paid three hundred dollars for a horse—fully one hundred more than the animal was worth—and the same day the beast committed suicide by falling down a well. My grandfather neglected his life insurance dues but once in his life, and that very night he fell out of bed and broke his neck.

But such tales are too sad to tell the M. G. R.'s, and I will go away and find some one else to whom I can relate my tales of woe.—"Mr. Smiley."

"Mrs. Brother Jonathan" sends some excellent advice on subjects that are too often overlooked by those who are really trying to live aright—overlooked in the search for great things to do, because of their being such common, homely duties.

It is said of Sir Isaac Newton that just as he had about completed the manuscript and figures for the theory and proof of his discovery of the law of gravitation, a pet cat jumped upon the table, overturned a lamp which caused the destruction of the work upon which he had spent years of study. Instead of becoming angry and giving up in despair, he quietly set to work and re-wrote what had been destroyed, and today the world honors and praises him, not only for his genius, but for his patience.

Next to honesty, patience is the most important factor in a successful business life, and has the utmost influence in making a happy life, as the lack of patience and one flash of temper will often bring sorrow to many a heart.

Especially should we have patience with the aged; the poor, old grandfathers, or grandmother, who have grown feeble and forgetful—be patient with them, and your mother among whose dark locks the silver threads are commencing to show, remember all she has done for you and never fail to be kind and patient if sometimes her cares and worries make her seem unreasonable in her demands. She cannot ask too much of you, in payment of all she has done and suffered for your sake.

Now just a few words regarding our companions: These should be selected with the greatest care. Good companions are better than good books, for in associating with them, we form our habits and our character for good or evil. "Tell me a man's associates and I will tell you what kind of a man he is," is as true a saying as we have on record. True, also, and very expressive is the Spanish proverb: "Live with the wolves and you will learn to howl." Corrupt ways have no tendency to form good habits. Whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye reap, whether it be good or evil," and knowing this to be true, how careful we should be in providing for this harvest.—"Mrs. Bro. Jonathan."

"Nightingale," would it not be better to let the request come from the other side? That is the way most of them come.

"Claribel" and "Ethel Viola," from Iowa, and "A Tennessee Farm-Boy" are welcomed today. "A Pedagogue Bach," sends a very pessimistic letter, caused, no doubt, by the cold weather and the unruly children in his school. Miss Prudence can make every allowance for such results from such causes, but hopes he will write again when the sun shines, and the children are on their good behavior.

A Returned Valentine.

If there was one thing more than another that Bobby Damon disliked it was having a bath, and if there was one thing more than another that Doris Damon liked to do it was to bathe Bobby Damon.

The moment Bobby saw the tub brought out away he would scamper, and Dorris had many a long chase out on the street after him. When he was caught he whimpered all the way home—and how he squirmed when Dorris put him down in the tub and squeezed water on the back of his neck. Water on the back of his neck was something the poor little dog found it hard to endure, and he hated the soap which would get in his eyes and make them smart. But after his bath, and he had been dried with a warm towel, no dog could express more joy than did Bobby. He frisked and barked and shook the towel as if it were to blame for it all, and then growled at the tub until it was stowed away in the laundry, not to be taken out again for a week.

Bobby and Doris had been playmates for nearly three years, and with the exception of the bath, Bobby had as fine a time as any little dog could wish. Doris lived in a "Place" instead of a street, and the center of the Place was quite a large park with big trees, pretty flower-beds and a marble fountain in the middle. Doris and her friend Martha Lee used to take their dolls, a story-book, their lunch-basket, and Bobby, and spend the morning in the park, playing they had gone into the country for the summer. Bobby particularly liked the playtime in the park, for when the lunch baskets were opened there was always something nice for him, and he would sit up and wave his forepaws for his share. Sometimes if the girls did not eat as soon as Bobby thought it time, he would bring Doris' basket and set it down in front of her. He was never so impolite as to bring Martha's basket.

Bobby liked to play ball, and when he caught the ball he would lay it on the grass, give it a funny kick with his hind legs and send it flying to the other end of the yard. Bobby could play hide-and-seek, too, and many games did he have with Doris, blinding when it was his turn by putting his nose between his paws, and barking, when he had hidden, for Doris to seek him.

Bobby did not like winter. He preferred to stay by the fire rather than run out in the snow, but when he saw Doris putting on her wraps to go out he always brought his blanket, shivering, and stood before her waiting to have her put it on him.

Doris said Bobby understood everything that was said to him. He certainly did understand some things. When Doris said, "Bobby, are you thirsty?" if Bobby was thirsty he would run and bring his saucer in his teeth, but if he was not, he would walk to the window and pretend to see something interesting in the street.

Bobby was often mischievous. The Simpsons who lived next door always hung out their washing in the back yard. On one particular Monday, Bobby noticed the sheets and tablecloths flapping back and forth in the wind, and he squeezed himself through the fence and ran to play with them. He would catch hold of a corner of a sheet and pull it as hard as he could, then another would fly out and he would catch that, and so he ran about from one sheet to another until finally one of them came off the line. He was trying to bring that one through the fence when Doris found him. He had torn holes in every one of Mrs. Simpson's sheets with his sharp teeth, and had to be punished—Doris told him how naughty it was to tear Mrs. Simpson's wash, and shut him in the closet under the stairs. Ever after that when anyone said "Simpson's wash," Bobby ran and hid behind a door.

He liked to play with overshoes, sometimes hiding them so that their owners could not find them for a long time. One day when Mrs. Damon had some very fashionable callers and they were shown into the drawing-room, there lay a pile of overshoes under the centre table, of all sorts and sizes! Bobby had thought the drawing-room a good place to store overshoes.

Still Doris loved Bobby so well she would not part with him—and he certainly was a charming little fellow. But a time came when she had to give him up. Mr. Damon came home to dinner one day and told the family he must go west on business, and as he would have to travel about for many months he thought it best to close the house, or rent it, and take Doris and her mother with him. He would be gone nearly a year, perhaps longer, and they would board or stay at hotels.

"But do you think Bobby will like traveling, papa" asked Doris.

"Oh, we can't be bothered with a dog," said her father. "You must give Bobby away to one of your playmates."

Doris began to cry and Bobby ran and jumped up in her lap and licked her hands to soothe her, and this made Doris cry harder than ever.

"You must be reasonable," said Doris' mother, but Doris could not be reasonable if that meant being willing to part from Bobby.

The Damons were to start on their journey the twentieth of February, and a week before that time they went to stay with Mr. Damon's sister who lived on the other side of the city. At last on St. Valentine's eve, as her father still had not become willing to let her take Bobby, Dorothy suddenly decided to leave him with her friend, Martha Lee.

So she put Bobby in his basket, dropping dozens of tears on his dear little head, and then went and asked her mother to write a note to Martha.

"Tell her she can have Bobby for her valentine," she said. "But tell her I shall want him back when we come home." And then she tied a cover over the basket and sent out for a messenger-boy to come and carry it to Martha's house.

Such a lonesome day as Valentine's day was without Bobby! Doris had many valentines, but none of them seemed pretty. Just at dusk came a rather large package for her. All of the family were upstairs, and Doris went by herself into the parlor, and climbed up on the piano stool, to open it. It was a plaster-of-paris vase filled with plaster-of-paris flowers, colored in bright tints,

OH, HOW BOBBY D ISLIKED A BATH!

and on the edge of the vase in gold letters it read, "To my Valentine."

"I don't care for it," said Doris wearily to herself, and she laid the valentine vase down in her lap and sat sorrowfully thinking of Bobby. The vase soon rolled to the floor, and broke in pieces, but Doris did not mind.

Neither did Doris notice a patter of little feet in the hall, nor something sniffing at the half-open door. Nor did she notice when a little creature ran into the parlor and sat down on the floor by the stool—that is, not at first. But in a minute she heard a little whine, and then, looking down, with a nervous jump, she saw Bobby sitting there and looking up at her.

"Oh, it's Bobby! It's Bobby!" she screamed with a wild little laugh of astonishment. "My valentine's come back! My valentine's been returned! My Bobby's come back!"

Bobby was nearly as delighted as his little mistress. He had not liked staying shut up with Martha Lee; and watching his chance, he had ran out the door and over to the Damon house. He had not found anyone at the Damon house, and then he must have reasoned that Doris had gone to her aunt's, a place to which he himself had often been taken.

It was over two miles between the two houses; and when Mr. Damon was told the story, he very kindly said that a little dog that could travel so intelligently alone would probably be able to travel comfortably with company; and, moreover, as he was a "returned valentine," there seemed nothing to do but keep him.

So, after all, Bobby went traveling with the Damon family.—Little Folks.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR JANUARY.
New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1—GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

Dear Cousin (cape of Maine) one day (a city of Italy) and I went for a walk in the woods. It was a (city of France) day in (cape of New Jersey) and the sky was (cape of Ireland). We walked a long way, for you know there are no (city of France) in our woods, and we felt no (cape of North Carolina). We were sorry we did not (city of Cuba) with us, for we found some lovely flowers, and moss, soft as (city of Belgium). We met (cape of Virginia) (cape of Alaska), and he was (city of West Virginia) a big (island of Labrador) pup in a (cape of Alaska), and we saw a (city of Utah) at work. But we failed to see (cape of Florida) clouds gathering. Soon rain fell, and the air grew (country in South America). We had staid (city of France) and most (city of Italy) no farther. But which was the way home? Would it be possible (city of France) our way? We sat down on a (city of Arkansas) feeling pretty (mountains in Oregon). We had taken crackers and a (city of Italy) with us, so we were not hungry, but we were frightened. Suddenly we heard a blast from (cape of South America), and we knew (city of Australia) was near. We were in (city of Hindostan). Soon the vines before us parted, and (city of Australia) was (city of China) in at his two forlorn sisters. (Cape of Greenland) for this time. Your cousin, (city of Nevada), (mountain peak in Wyoming).

HELEN.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—One of the cardinal points.
2.—An impure ore of iron.
3.—A member of a Polish cavalry regiment.
4.—To instruct in military tactics.
5.—A thorny shrub used in dyeing.

U NO HOO.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If the earth were ½ its present diameter, and turned on its axis every 8 hours, what would a 150-pound weight weigh, by our present standard, considering the present day 24 hours exactly?

ELFA.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead to collect with patient labor and leave wanting in flesh.

Behead a sudden flash of light, and leave a weapon.

Behead a limb and leave a large farm.

Behead an article of food and leave to peruse.

Behead a fresh-water fish and leave part of a wheel.

Behead to frequent and leave a relative.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

How did the title "Prince of Wales" originate?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "They are poor that have lost nothing; they are poorer far who, losing, have forgotten; they most poor of all who lose and wish they might forget."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 28.

1.—Howell Cobb.
2.—$127.00, $329.68 and $334.95.
3.—Words forming square: Chime, honor, India, moils, erase.
4.—"Let our lives be pure as snowfields, where our footsteps leave a mark but not a stain."
5.—It was Cyrus W. Field who made "punctuality, honesty and brevity" his watchwords of life.
6.—Thackeray wrote "If we quarrelled with all the people who abuse us behind our backs, and began to tear their eyes out as soon as we set ours on them, what a life it would be, and when should we have any quiet?"

Chat.

A small but select class met at the Cademy this morning, consisting of Blue Bell, Geo. Vore, Hawkeye and Perry Cross.

Blue Bell, you are very welcome and your work will be used soon.

Geo. Vore, your lesson, though short, was correct, as usual.

Hawkeye, the Schoolmistress is glad you liked your prize, and is far from agreeing with you about the "thickheadedness" of a certain pupil.

Perry Cross, have not you a new problem of two to send in?

The Banner Puzzlers for January are: Solutions, W. P. E.; new work, Hawkeye.

The Schoolmistress is very fond of these two good pupils of hers, and is glad to give them the honors they earn so faithfully, but it seems to her that she has other "sheep in her fold" that are capable of making an effort to grasp the Bannership once in a while, so that its possession shall not always rest in the same hands.

Buckle to, now, boys and girls, old and young, and see what you can do in the matter.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

I Save Weak Men.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Youthful Power and Undying Manly Vigor and I Give It to You Free.

My Mysterious Compound Startles the World With its Wonderful Cures---With This Marvelous Secret No Man Can Grow Old in Vital Power, and it is My Mission on Earth Henceforth to Bring All Jaded, Worn-Out Men to This Fountain of Youth.

Send No Money---Simply Send Your Name and Address and Enough of This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You by Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free, to Convince You.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and vigor in men. To me it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out brothers the knowledge of this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost ends of the earth I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and cry "Fake," but I heed them not. My work has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this Vital Life Fluid, this marvelous

DR. C. S. FERRIS.
"No Man is Lost---There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."

tonic, is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will, and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free enough of this priceless boon to convince him it will restore him instantly to the strength and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy.

Send me no money. It is my duty, guided by this Mysterious Knowledge of this Marvelous Secret---it is my mission on earth---my life work---to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed and undeveloped; and to every man who has lost his vital power, or finds it waning, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him, and restore him to more years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is no ordinary drug or stimulating method of treatment, but it is the Vital Spark of Life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly renewed the youthful vitality and vigor of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into jaded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have often kindled, and to stay, the sparkling enthusiastic vitality of youth. Write to me today and tell me in strictest confidence all about your case. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me, for I will send him free enough of this Marvelous Vital Life Fluid to prove to him its mysterious power in restoring undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, yet I seek not fame nor glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness. In the time allotted to me here on earth I shall do all that in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret, and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.

SAN DOMINGO.

Insurgents Fired on American Boat, Killing One Man.

San Domingo, Feb. 3.—Insurgents Monday deliberately fired on the launch of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, killing J. C. Johnston, the engineer. A bullet penetrated his head above the eye.

The funeral of Johnston took place this morning. The body was escorted to its grave in the Santa Barbara cemetery by a detachment of marines, blue jackets and officers from the Yankee, headed by the ship's band. There were in all 100 men from the cruiser in the cortege. United States Minister Powell, the American consul, and vice consul and nearly all the diplomatic and consular representatives, went to the funeral. The provisional government sent a detachment of troops to act as an escort. The flags over the governmental buildings and the various consulates were at half-mast. The coffin was covered with wreaths of flowers, one of which had been sent by the German consulate on behalf of Emperor William, while others were from the American legation, the American consulate, etc. The streets of the city were thronged with people as the funeral procession passed, and there were many expressions of sorrow at Johnston's death.

Great surprise is expressed by all foreigners here and especially by the Americans, that the commander of the Yankee has not demanded immediate satisfaction for this inexcusable act, and for the firing upon the American flag by the insurgents.

There was heavy firing all day today around the city. A German steamer from Europe was obliged to leave the port with her cargo on board, because the crews of the lighters refused to work on account of being exposed to the insurgents firing from across the river.

News reaching here from the interior is favorable to the government.

Cape Haytien, Haiti, Feb. 6.—Munitions of war, intended for General Jiminez, the Dominican revolutionary leader, were seized at Puerta Plata, on the northern coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo, yesterday, after having been landed there from the Clyde line steamer New York, from New York, January 30. Previous consignments of war munition for General Jiminez landed late last month by the steamer Cherokee, of the same line, were also seized by the authorities at Puerto Plata.

Iroquois to Reopen.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—A contract has been let for refitting and redecorating the Iroquois theatre in which 572 lives were lost on Dec. 30 last. It has been uncertain whether the Iroquois would open again as a playhouse or place of amusement. The management hope to reopen the house in the spring. It is said the name will be changed to the "Northwest."

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured---Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure. Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

THE MACHEN TRIAL.

The Defense Nearly Through With Testimony.

Washington, Feb. 3.—When the postal trial was resumed today the cross-examination of Diller B. Groff was continued by Assistant Attorney General Purdy. It was brought out that in 1896 orders for fasteners to the amount of $30,000 were received, and the witness said that of this sum Lorenz got $12,500 although the several amounts were not always forwarded immediately. Asked by Mr. Purdy to cite an instance where Mr. Lorenz had done anything during that year to advance the interests of the fastener Mr. Groff said Lorenz had gone to Chicago and conferred with the postmaster there about installing it. Lorenz also, he said, paid several visits to Washington and talked over matters with him. Various other amounts received at different times by Groff from the government were referred to and the witness, with his own personal checks to Lorenz before him, admitted that these latter represented exactly 40 per cent. of the treasury warrants, or 50 per cent. of the profits derived from the sale of the fastener. It already has been testified that the agreement with Lorenz in 1895 provided that he should receive 50 per cent. of the profits.

Mr. Groff was shown three treasury warrants dated November 20 and December 10, 1902, and February 14, 1903, out of which he said he had not paid Lorenz his share, amounting to $841. Upon being pressed for an explanation as to why Lorenz had not been paid the witness said that he held it out and applied it on the debt of Groff brothers to the foundry which made the fasteners supplied the government and for which the government still owes $13,000. He denied hearing anything in November, 1902, of an investigation, and that that was the reason for not sending Lorenz any further remittances. Lorenz and S. A. Groff, the witness said, relied on him as to the correctness of the payments he made them. On further questioning he said he promptly notified Lorenz in 1899 when the price of the fastener was reduced to $1.25. Mr. Groff said he frequently held remittances from Lorenz when orders on the foundry got 20,000 or more ahead, because he was expected to make prompt settlements to the manufacturers.

On redirect examination Mr. Douglass offered to introduce a number of checks of D. B. Groff in favor of his brother for the year 1902, and explained that by them he intended to show that Samuel A. Groff had not been cheated by his brother out of a single dollar as had been hinted at by government counsel yesterday. Before putting them in evidence Mr. Douglass called upon the prosecution to admit their error and Mr. Purdy then stated he was very glad to know that Samuel A. Groff had received what was coming to him. In response to other questions Mr. Groff testified that he has overpaid Lorenz and his brother between $500 and $600.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The cross-examination of S. D. Carr, president of the National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O., was continued today when the postal trial was resumed.

Shortly before adjournment yesterday afternoon counsel for the defense produced a note dated July 1, 1893, for $25,000 drawn by George E. Lorenz in favor of August W. Machen. In the opening statement of the defense Mr. Kumler, in

Washington, Feb. 6.—Just before the postoffice trial was resumed today Justice Pritchard held another conference with counsel on both sides. Mr. Kumler, representing the Lorenzes, complained that he had received a letter intimating that improper proposals had been made to certain members of the jury, injurious to the defense. What conclusion was reached at the conference was not disclosed.

When the trial proceeded, Mrs. Lorenz was briefly examined, her testimony relating solely to the identification of her signature on the back of four checks issued to her husband by D. B. Groff. She was not cross-examined by the government.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne was recalled for further examination. Replying to questions by counsel for the defense Mr. Wynne remembered having testified that in December, 1902, he came to the conclusion that Machen was a man not to be trusted. He then was shown a statement recently prepared in the Postoffice department, and admitted that after December, 1902, and up to March 13, 1903, he had approved expenditures recommended in Machen's office of $110,232. Among the items was one for Groff fasteners, covering an expenditure of $8,612.

Questioned by Mr. Purdy for the government, Mr. Wynne said that his approval of the papers was based on Machen's initials. When he had his suspicions of Machen in December, 1902, Mr. Wynne said, he had no proof upon which to base them. Had he had such proof, Mr. Wynne said, he would have acted instantly and more vigorously than he did.

Behalf of Lorenz, had said he would prove the existence of an indebtedness of this amount on the part of Lorenz to Machen. The note, he said, was now offered for this purpose and as explaining the various remittances forwarded by Mr. Lorenz to Machen. A hundred or more notes aggregating over $53,000 were identified by President Carr as having been discounted by his bank on the indorsement of Lorenz and his brother and Machen, the loans having been made to enable them to develop their oil properties in Wood county, O. Mr. Carr further testified that Machen had sold out his interest to Lorenz, the bank thereafter accepting the single indorsement of George E. Lorenz.

The indebtedness of Lorenz to the bank Mr. Carr today testified, in reply to Mr. Purdy, was wiped out in December, 1894. Mr. Carr also said his bank, in the spring of 1893, released Machen and Charles Lorenz from any liability in connection with their indorsement on the notes of the oil companies, accepting instead the single indorsement of George E. Lorenz, who had bought the properties. So far as the transactions between Lorenz and Machen were concerned, Mr. Carr said he had no knowledge of them, except through their dealings with his bank.

On re-direct examination Mr. Carr said that for a couple of years after Machen

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

retired from the Toledo postoffice he devoted his attention to the oil business.

Geo. E. Lorenz then took the stand in his own behalf, his examination being conducted by Mr. Kumler. Coming directly to his connection with the Groff fastener, he said he came to Washington in July, 1895. He called at Machen's office to pay his respects and to get his mail. He knew Marche, also, he said. Both were out when he called, but on going out of the building he said he met Marche, who directed his attention to the neatness of a letterbox in front of the postoffice. They went to the office of the superintendent of delivery, Major Bell, and inspected a model of the fastener. He also saw the city postmaster there, and while in the office Samuel A. Groff came in and was introduced to him and explained the working of the fastener.

He related his conversation with Groff at the time, and his subsequent meeting with D. D. Groff, his testimony in this respect substantiating that given by the Groffs. Upon the occasion of this visit to Washington, Mr. Lorenz said he did not see Machen. Later in August of the same year, Mr. Lorenz said he met Machen, who, with himself, was an invited guest aboard a yacht on a trip up the lakes. In the course of a conversation then he said he mentioned his connection with the Groffs, and said he was going to visit a number of postmasters. He declared that Machen said to him upon that occasion:

"It don't matter what you do on that trip. It won't help matters at all in extending the market for that fastener, because the department already has adopted it and will put it in the various cities as fast as the appropriations will permit."

Mr. Lorenz said in 1890 the amount of money invested in the oil lands and refining was $2,000. In 1892 the debts aggregated $80,000, and he said that as the company was being pressed for some small payments and fearing the appointment of a receiver, he and his brother came to the rescue and sold some of their property, thereby reducing the indebtedness to $60,000, most of which was carried by the bank. In 1893, he said, Machen had the promise of an appointment in Washington, and he testified that Machen and his uncle assigned their interest in the Pluto company to him.

Taking up the subject of payments received by him from Groff, Mr. Lorenz, answering a question, said his first remittance came in November, 1895. Shortly after that, he said, he made his annual settlement with Machen. His second check from the Groffs was in December of the same year. Since his agreement with the Groffs he said he had received between $49,000 and $50,000. He could not say when he received his last payment.

Upon resuming his testimony Mr. Lorenz said that the final payment covered by the indorsement of December 16, 1903, on the $25,000 note was $5,875, and consisted of stock to the amount of $2,190 in a Mexican mining company; cash amounting to $1,000 paid on November 19 and a 90-day promissory note for the balance. Machen, he said, anticipated being under considerable expense on account of the trial and desired the balance due on the $25,000 note. Mr. Lorenz declared that a check for $1,500 which the government had introduced had nothing whatever to do with the Groff fastener, but was drawn by N. R. Harrington, of Bowling Green, O., in settlement of a sale of oil property in Ohio. This, he said, was applied to the payment of the Machen debt.

The sight draft for $1,031 drawn by Machen on January 23, 1900, Mr. Lorenz testified, was at his own request while on a visit to Washington. He said that D. B. Groff had told him then that he had forwarded him a day or two before a check for his share of the profits. Machen had loaned him while here $200, and this, he said, was included in the draft which was paid upon his return. One by one the drafts introduced by the government, showing the transfer of money between Lorenz and Machen were shown Mr. Lorenz, who explained that they were credited to the payment of the note. Personal checks of Mr. Lorenz and Mrs. Lorenz in favor of Machen were introduced by the defense and identified by the witness as having been sent to Machen on the same account in satisfaction of the note. The several checks of Mrs. Lorenz, the witness said, were made out by her at his request.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The cross-examination of George E. Lorenz, one of the defendants in the postal trial, was continued today. The government tried to pin the witness down to an admission that shortly following his visit to the Groffs in 1895 when he purchased an interest in the fastener, he sought the influence of Machen in the matter of introducing the device throughout the country.

With considerable irritation Mr. Lorenz answered: "I never would have done anything of that kind I will tell you right here."

He emphatically denied that he knew that Machen was in a position to influence the purchase of supplies.

DEWEY'S SUGGESTIONS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey's suggestions in favor of heavy fighting ships for the navy prevailed yesterday with the House committee on naval affairs over the recommendation of the general board, submitted by Secretary Moody. The naval appropriation bill was completed by the committee after a hearing granted Admiral Dewey. It carries an aggregate appropriation of $95,000,000. The ships authorized are one battleship, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and two squadron colliers.

The appropriation of $500,000 made last year for two submarine boats was reappropriated, the boats to be purchased in the discretion of the secretary of the navy. This building program gives a total of 44,000 tons of heavy fighting ships, as compared with 62,000 tons last year. The heavy construction provided will cost $21,750,000, while the latter construction will bring the cost of the building program up to $28,000,000.

In Effect Monday.

Havana, Feb. 5.—President Palma's decree increasing the rates of customs duties, in accordance with the authority given him by congress, was promulgated today, and takes effect Monday.

HANNA HAS TYPHOID.

Disease Probably Contracted at Columbus in January.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Hanna is officially pronounced to have typhoid fever. The following bulletin was issued by his physicians immediately after the consultation at 9 o'clock this morning:

"Senator Hanna has typhoid fever. The diagnosis is confirmed by the complete blood examination reported this morning by Dr. Edward Behrond. The senator rested fairly well last night, and this morning his temperature is 100, pulse 82."

President Roosevelt walked over from the White House this morning personally to inquire after the senator's condition. He spent ten minutes at the hotel.

Dr. Behrond is a microscopic expert of this city. He made two tests. The first one showed the presence of the typhoid bacillus. The second test was made to confirm the first one.

The question of sending for the members of Senator Hanna's family was discussed with the physicians this morning and it was decided that it was not necessary, at present, to send for them. Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Medill McCormick, a daughter, and Miss Phelps, a niece, are already here. Mr. McCormick was expected today. The members of the family not here are Mrs. Parsons, of Cleveland, a daughter; Daniel Hanna, Cleveland, a son; L. C. Hanna and H. M. Hanna, both of Cleveland, brothers of the senator. The latter is spending the winter at Thomasville, Ga. Mrs. Prentiss Baldwin, of Cleveland, a sister, was here recently but has gone to Thomasville. Mrs. J. Wyman Jones and Mrs. J. C. Morse, sisters, also are in Thomasville.

Those in consultation over Mr. Hanna's case were Dr. Rixey, who has been his regular attending physician here; Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder and Dr. Behrond. The President arrived during the consultation. He talked earnestly about the case with Elmer Dover, secretary to Mr. Hanna, for ten minutes and expressed his warm sympathy. Then he walked back to the White House.

The physicians say that the outlook is hopeful for recovery and that the crucial point in the illness should be passed in about a week. They say that the case is what is known as irregular typhoid, and is less serious than most cases of that illness. It is somewhat like walking typhoid, which accounts for the recent fluctuations in the fever and general conditions of the patient. The family, it is said, instead of being alarmed at the diagnosis of typhoid were relieved at the announcement, being fearful of the uncertainty. They realize the seriousness of the situation, but feel that there might have been other developments that would have proven of much more gravity.

It is realized that the senator's advanced age and his rheumatic condition makes the case a more serious one than in a younger man, but the belief is expressed by his family that he will recover though he will be confined to his bed for a considerable period. The present plan is to take him to Thomasville, Ga., as soon as he is able to be moved.

Caught Disease in Columbus.

Columbus, O., Feb. 5.—City Health Officer Smith says that Senator Hanna undoubtedly contracted typhoid fever in Columbus, when he attended the inauguration of Governor Herrick. That was on January 11th, before the city had become thoroughly alarmed, and river water, not boiled, was used in hotels and public places. Since inauguration day, the health officer says, the typhoid germs have had just time enough to develop in Senator Hanna.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Unless unforseen complications set in Senator Hanna will recover. That is the belief of his physicians after consulting this morning, and because of it a more hopeful atmosphere prevails at the hotel where he is stopping and about the city. A further examination today shows his heart, lungs and kidneys are in an absolutely normal and healthy condition and are performing their proper functions.

He, therefore, has nothing to combat except the typhoid fever and unhealthy condition of the left lung and painful attack of the grip. The senator passed a good night, resting well and sleeping considerably, although the latter was induced by the administration of bromides. It was by far the most satisfactory night since Tuesday.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Washington, Feb. 5.—In view of the suggestion that has been made in the press to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick, when released from prison, will not be permitted to land in the United States, on the ground that she has been a convict, it is learned that that issue probably will be avoided by the simple device of taking out a passport from the United States embassy in London. While the doctrine is not absolutely settled, the state department practice has been to admit the right of an American woman who has married an alien to regain her citizenship in America on the death of her husband, by a mere assertion of her desire to do so. Mrs. Maybrick, therefore, may come into the United States as an American citizen, and as such would not be subject to the operation of the exclusion laws, which apply only to foreigners.

An Associated Press London dispatch announces with authority that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is now in a home in a distant part of England, and under the care of the members of a religious sisterhood. She has not been released and she is kept under surveillance, but to all intents and purposes her life now, compared to her existence in Aylesbury prison, is that of a free woman. She will remain where she is until next July, when her punishment will be entirely under the special license, and she will be allowed to go free subject to the usual conditions governing ticket of leave convicts.

The transfer of Mrs. Maybrick from a penal prison to a quiet country home constitutes an almost unprecedented action on the part of the authorities. It was due to the mediation of Adeline Marie, Duchess of Bedford, who, as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years, has taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick, and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of her punishment to the extent of being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls.

THE SMOOT CASE.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Complete investigation of the protests against Senator Smoot retaining his seat in the United States senate will begin March 1, before the committe on privileges and elections. The committee agreed to this date at a meeting held today and Chairman Burrows was given unlimited power to summon witnesses and to appoint a subcommittee to go to Utah to take testimony if such a course shall be found to be necessary. A list of twenty witnesses was submitted by the protestants and most of these will be here soon after March 1. It was determined that the hearing of the case shall be public.

Twenty-five Thousand Wanted.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A communication from Secretary Cortelyou was transmitted to the house today by Secretary Shaw, requesting an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International exposition to be held at Liege, Belgium, in 1905.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

What is Catarrh?

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms Send Your Name and Address Today.

Is your breath foul? Is your voice husky? Is your nose stopped? Do you snore at night? Do you sneeze a great

deal? Do you have frequent pains in the forehead? Do you have pains across the eyes? Are you losing your sense of smell? Is there a dropping in the throat? Are you losing your sense of taste? Are you gradually getting deaf? Do you hear

buzzing sounds? Do you have ringing in the ears? Do you suffer with nausea of the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and in-

sanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write today, you may forget it tomorrow. C. E. Gauss, 2421 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION

Of Cuba Is Finally Accomplished—Last Forces Gone.

Havana, Feb. 5.—The last vestige of the American occupation of Cuba disappeared Thursday afternoon when the American flag was lowered from the Cabana barracks and the last battalion of American soldiers marched to the Triscornia pier and boarded the United States army transport Sumner.

Standing on the plain near Cabana fortress between a line of American and a line of Cuban troops and surrounded by a crowd of Americans and Cubans, President Palma feelingly voiced his appreciation of all that the Americans have done for Cuba.

The Sumner had brought the Seventeenth and Nineteenth companies of United States artillery from Santiago, and these troops participated with the Twenty-first and the Twenty-second companies, who have been stationed here in the evacuation of Cabana barracks.

President Palma and the members of his cabinet, General Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards; United States Minister Squiers and the members of the legation staff, took their places facing the centre of the parade ground. The lines of troops consisted of the four American artillery companies, a company of Cuban artillery, a company of Rural Guards on foot, and a troop of Rural Guards, mounted. After the soldiers had presented arms the American flag was slowly lowered from the staff over the barracks, a salute of 21 guns meanwhile being fired from the fortress. The Cuban flag was raised in its place and also saluted with 21 guns. President Palma then addressed Mr. Squiers and Major Brown, commander of the American troops saying:

"On this momentous occasion, the sincerity and depth of my feelings overcome me, and my heart must supply my deficiency of words. We are confronted by one of the most extraordinary facts recorded in the annals of universal history, the departure from our shores of the last troops the United States had kept in Cuba, after helping us to secure our independence and the blessings of freedom. They could stay longer, under any pretext whatever, or an unjust demand could be imposed upon us, but on the contrary, the government of the United States, identified, as it is, with the liberal spirit and noble character of the American people, willingly proves its disinterestedness and the sincerity of the aid it rendered us by taking these men away and showing us at the same time that we have, as an independent people, the confidence of one of the most powerful nations on earth."

Major Brown replied to President Palma, and thanked him for his kindness to the American officers and soldiers. He said he believed he voiced the opinions of his comrades in saying that there were no better people on earth than those of Cuba, and expressed the hope that Senor Palma would serve many years as President, adding that the success of the first part of his administration was a guarantee for success in the future. After this reply all the troops marched past in platoon formation and boarded the Sumner.

There were many more American spectators present than Cuban, and the only diplomat to witness the departure of the Americans was the Chinese minister, who was accompanied by his staff. The British minister sent his regrets.

The Sumner sailed today, leaving the Twenty-first and Twenty-second companies of artillery at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and taking the others to Fort Washington, Maryland.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—James P. Clarke, the Democratic senator from Arkansas, who succeeded James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, endorsed every position taken by the president in connection with the Panama revolt. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, also spoke in favor of the treaty. The senate witnessed the unusual spectacle of a religious service conducted by a Protestant minister and a Jewish rabbi. The daily prayer was delivered by Rabbi David Phillipson, a professor in the Hebrew College at Cincinnati, who was accompanied to the dais usually occupied by the president pro tempore, by Chaplain Hale.

The resident commissioner to congress from Porto Rico was given additional authority, equal in all essential respects to that of a delegate from a territory, the action not requiring the concurrence of the senate. Commissioner Degatau thereupon introduced a bill to declare the citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States, which was referred to the committee on insular affairs. Representative Baker, of New York, introduced a resolution inquiring of the public printer whether the horses or carriages in use by his department had been used by any person not connected with the department. Representative Stephens, of Texas, introduced a resolution directing the attorney-general to make to the house a full report of his investigation of the charges of corruption in the Indian Territory. Representative Hearst, of New York, introduced a bill amending the act regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the states, so that no claim bills were passed, also a senate bill relating to terms of courts in Minnesota.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill providing for a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition was attacked in the senate today on the ground that the government had no right to make an appropriation of this kind. The amendment was about to be voted upon without discussion when Mr. Bailey made a point of order. Mr. Tillman followed in a speech in which he characterized such appropriations as "steals," admitting that he had helped secure one for South Carolina. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Elkins spoke against the appropriation, while speeches were made for it by Messrs. Hale, Allison, Cockrell, Spooner, McComas and others. Mr. Gorman took advantage of a declaration that the condition of the treasury was such as to render it unwise to enter upon this expenditure to charge the party in power with misadministration.

Indiana and Kentucky locked horns in the house today and almost every member of the delegations from both states engaged in an argument caused by the demand of Kentucky that Indiana surrender former Gov. W. S. Taylor that he might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel. The attack was led by Mr. James (Ky.) and the defense by Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.). Mr. James ridiculed the extradition feature of the President's message when it was impossible, he said, to get a fugitive from a neighboring state. The argument was interrupted by a speech on the reorganization of the consular service by Mr. Adams (Pa.), but it broke out again until Mr. Volstead (Minn.) made a long speech against Canadian reciprocity. Mr. Harrison (N. Y.) made a ten-minute appeal for equal treatment of American citizens abroad, especially for American Jews in Russia. Mr. Gillett (Mass.) introduced a bill providing that $2,500 annually shall be paid to members of congress in lieu of mileage, clerk hire, stationery and office quarters. The bill in effect repeals the legislation for the new office building for members. A communication from Secretary Cortelyou was transmitted to the house by Secretary Shaw, requesting an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the United States to participate in the international exposition at Liege, Belgium, in 1905.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The resolutions introduced by Mr. Tillman making inquiry of the secretary of the treasurer concerning the appointment of W. D. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., and directing the senate committee on judiciary to make inquiry as to what constitutes a recess appointment to office were brought up in the senate today. The latter part of the resolution was amended so as to instruct the committee to report "what constitutes a recess of the senate and what are the powers and limitations of the executive in making appointments in such cases." The part referring to the Crum appointment was indefinitely postponed. The debate over the urgent deficiency bill amendment providing a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition was continued from yesterday along political lines. The amendment had not been disposed of when, at 5:35 p. m., the senate went into executive session.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying $1,906,600, was passed by the house today without amendment. Everything but the bill itself was discussed in its consideration. Mr. Morell (Pa.) led an argument for some system of building up the American merchant marine. A Democratic political speech by Mr. Hamlin (Mo.) followed and received a reply from Mr. Fuller (Ill.). Mr. Lind (Minn.) spoke for Canadian reciprocity. Mr. Wadsworth reported the agricultural appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration tomorrow. Mr. Martin (S. D.) introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the causes of the low prices of beef cattle since July 1, 1903, and the unusually large margins between the prices of beef cattle and fresh beef, and whether these conditions have resulted from a trust or combination. Mr. Jenkins, chairman of the committee on judiciary, introduced a bill extending the statute of limitations to five years. He introduced another bill abolish the office of assistant attorney general for the postoffice department" and providing for the appointment of a solicitor to be appointed by the President. At 4 p. m. the house adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The political debate in the Senate on the loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition came to a close today by leaving the provision in

Makes Men Vigorous

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

ceipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, sore back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

Be A Real Woman.

No. 805 Pease Avenue, Houston, Texas, May 14, 1903.

I was barren during the six years of married life, suffering with painful menstruation and a dozen other aches and pains. I was a poor excuse for a wife as I was not able to be up more than about half the time and daily grew weaker and weaker.

Wine of Cardui changed me into a different woman in five short months, made me robust and strong.

I am very grateful to you for my good health and am today blessed with a baby who is the pride of our home and this is all due to your medicine.

Mrs. Charles Mason

Vice-President, Houston Mothers' Club.

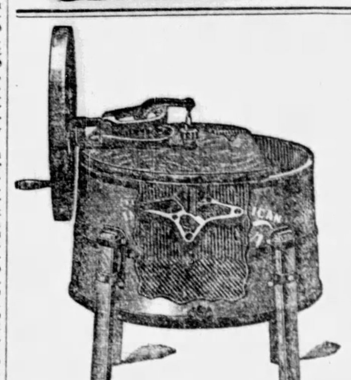
Wine of Cardui brings health to sick women. Wine of Cardui brings children to barren homes.

How can any woman refuse the health Mrs. Mason has? Any woman can secure exactly the same relief if she will take Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui is a certain cure for menstrual irregularities. It will not do impossibilities but it does cure bearing-down pains, makes motherhood possible for barren wives and relieves the pains at the monthly period.

Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... $5.00

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

$750.00 FREE

W----N---N

$750 GIVEN AWAY FOR CORRECT ANSWERS OF THREE NAMES.

The above two pictures of Ex-Presidents represent the names of two large cities in the United States, one located in Nebraska and one in Ohio. The center space is left blank for a third Ex-President, whose name represents a prominent city, spelled in ten letters, and the only city in the U. S. the people are not allowed to vote. If you can GIVE THE NAMES OF THE THREE CITIES, mail them to us with your name and address plainly written. If they are correct, YOU WILL RECEIVE a letter from us, which may entitle you to the whole or part of the $750.00, for the correct solution of above names and a few minutes of your time. You are not called upon for one cent of your money to be a participant in the AWARD OF $750.00. WE DO NOT WANT YOUR MONEY. Should more than one have correct answer, $750.00 will be paid just the same pro rata. We advertise ourselves in this liberal manner to interest you, and we will surely give away $750.00 besides valuable presents, as there are no blanks. Send your name and answer at once. A. LESLIE, Desk 902, 350 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine

Ten Cents A Year.

Every Lady in the Land Can Have a Year's Good Reading for Five Two-Cent Stamps.

A MILLION READERS WANTED.

This Illustration Is From the Front Cover of a Coming Issue of the American Home and Represents Just the Way You Will Feel After You Have Read the Paper.

The American Home is a monthly magazine, chucked full of good things that will interest every woman in the country. It is a 24-page paper and the pages are 11x16 inches, three times the size of the ordinary magazine page, and all filled full of fascinating stories, information interesting to women, beauty and fashion hints, music, poetry, humor and things that every lady should know and will enjoy reading. All for ten cents a year! All stories are clean and entertaining. In addition to this we will send you ten complete stories by well-known authors free. We give below a list of ten stories we will send you or we will send you with the first number the American Home, an extended list from which you may select ten stories which we will send you free. Send us ten cents in stamps or silver and we will send you the American Home for twelve months and the following stories free, or any other ten stories which you can select from the list we will send you with the first number of the paper. Following is the list:

The Rose of Bath, by Lida Tunstall Rodman.

Filled, by Emily Frances Smith.

Vicissitudes of Crows, by Charles Bennett.

A Professional Visit, by Lelia M. Church.

Conversion of a Coquette, by Helena Laughton.

Capturing an Elephant, by Horace Manning.

The Substitute, by Will N. Harben.

A Romance of the Cross Roads, by N. K. Griffith.

Her First Valentine, by Almeda C Adams.

The Kiss That Depopulated a Town, by Alice Brown.

If you are not pleased with the first number we will return your money. Is it not worth trying? Address The American Home, 1503 Temple Court, New York City.

PANAMA TREATY.

The Canal Convention Will Soon Be Ratified.

Washington, Feb. 3.—It is the general expectation in administration circles that the Panama treaty will be ratified about the middle of the present month, and in anticipation of that event Secretary Shaw soon will take steps looking to a recall of a portion of the public funds now in the hands of the national bank depositories. Just what percentage of these public deposits will be called for has not yet been definitely determined, but there is reason to believe that it will approximate 20 per cent or $10,000,000. The exact time when the call will be made of course is not yet settled, in view of the uncertainty as to the date of the ratification of the treaty, but notice to the banks in all probability will be sent out as soon as possible after that date. No actual payments, however, are likely to be made for at least a month after the ratification, as it is expected that the department of justice will require that much time in which to adjust and settle the several comparatively small claims against the canal property held in Colombia and France, which this government will see are liquidated and the liens discharged, at least before all of the $30,000,000 is paid. Secretary Shaw declines to discuss the details of his plan of payment beyond saying that the matter has been practically arranged in a manner which insures the money market against disturbance. In fact it is believed that the total payments growing out of the canal purchase will be made without sending abroad any actual cash whatever.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on foreign relations today considered at length the treaty between the United States and Cuba, carrying into effect the Platt amendment. The necessity for such changes as will insure the permanency of the treaty was conceded by practically every member of the committee, though there was some difference of opinion regarding the best means of obtaining that end. Finally it was agreed to postpone further consideration until the return to Washington of Secretary Hay. It was urged that the secretary of state had given the treaty much thought and his advice at this time was indispensable in protecting the measure according to the original purpose of the Platt amendment. The Cuban government was anxious to have the United States ratify the treaty in its present form and, it is said, would oppose any change whatever. The treaty, as ratified in Cuba, does not prohibit absolutely any amendment by subsequent administrations or by constitutional convention and consequently it was argued that the life of the Platt amendment would be in jeopardy unless a clause was inserted which would make it binding upon the Cuban government for all time. The United States was particularly interested in these provisions which prevent any foreign government from gaining a foothold on territory in Cuba and which limits the indebtedness that may be incurred by the Cuban government.

Spain Too Late.

London, Feb. 3.—The correspondent of the Times at Madrid, commenting upon the fact that Spain will not be represented officially at the St Louis exposition, says this is solely due to the supineness of the rulers and the administrative demoralization arising from unsettled domestic affairs. It was intended to vote a credit for this purpose, the correspondent goes on, but nobody proposed it and now it is too late.

WIRE $1.40 PER 100 LBS.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE put up in 100 lbs. in a bale, gauges from 11 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 250 ft. Per 100 lbs. $1.40. **Fence Staples,** all sizes, per 100 lbs. $2.0. **Wire Nails,** assorted in a keg, to 100 lbs. $1.70. **Barbed Wire,** per 100 lbs. $2.60. **Poultry Netting, Field Fence,** etc., at low prices. **Ask for free catalogue No. 297** on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs and Receivers sales CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts, Chicago.

CALL ON BANKS

For Government Money to Pay for the Canal.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Shaw today sent the following letter to all national bank depositories holding special government deposits, regarding prospective calls for funds on account of Panama canal purchases:

"It seems probable that the government will be called upon in the near future to pay $50,000,000 preliminary to the construction of an interoceanic canal. In addition to this there are outstanding approximately $5,000,000 of United States bonds which by their terms matured on February 1, 1904, and Congress is considering a proposition to loan between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. To meet these probable demands, it will be necessary to withdraw at least $30,000,000 from depository banks.

"You are, therefore, requested to make immediate preparation for the payment on demand of 2 per cent. at New York.

"In the near future, possibly within ten days, you will be asked to transfer this amount to some one of the New York depository banks, to be used in settlement for the canal right of way.

"If you desire to sell at once a portion of the securities now held by the government against your deposit, you will so inform this office, and arrangements will be made for the immediate transfer, so as to avoid actual withdrawals from channels of trade.

"The department will surrender no United States bonds held as security for deposits with any bank until such bank has withdrawn all state and municipal bonds now held as such security, but securities of the District of Columbia, Philippine islands and Hawaii will be retained, if desired.

"Please acknowledge receipt.

"Respectfully,

"L. M. SHAW, Secretary."

GOVERNMENT SEEDS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Sheppard (Dem., Tex.), one of the youngest members of the House, made a determined and persistent effort yesterday to bring about a reform in the matter of the distribution of seeds by the government. He contended that the present system is bad. Mr. Sheppard's first move was to have struck from the agricultural appropriation bill certain sections providing the machinery for the distribution of the seeds authorized to be purchased under the bill. In this he was successful, his point of order being sustained by the chair, but an overwhelming vote of the House promptly added the sections to the bill by way of amendment. Only three members voted in opposition to the restoration. Mr. Sheppard's further effort was to secure an amendment to the restored sections which would provide for the purchase of rare and untried seeds, but, despite his earnest appeal for this amendment, it failed, and the bill was left just as the committee brought it into the House so far as seeds for free distribution were concerned.

PAY FOR FRIARS' LANDS.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The greater part of the seven and one-quarter millions, which the Philippine government has undertaken to pay for the friars' lands, will, after all, remain in the archipelago to the great benefit of the Filipinos. This outcome of a stubborn struggle between the Vatican and the religious orders is now disclosed by the announcement at the war department that the money is to be paid over to the church authorities to be applied for the benefit of the church in the Philippines. As for the friars themselves, comparatively few remain in the Philippines, most of them being in Manila and there is no probability of a recurrence of the old hostility between the Filipinos and the orders, according to the reports of the officials just returned from the Philippines.

WAR IN FAR EAST

Japanese Torpedo Boats Attack Russians.

THREE VESSELS INJURED

Weary of Russia's Delays, Japan Breaks Off the Exchange of Notes.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—An official dispatch received here says that Japanese torpedo boats have attacked the Russian squadron in the outer roads at Port Arthur, and that three Russian ships were damaged.

Admiral Alexieff's official report of the attack by the Japanese is as follows:

"I most respectfully inform your majesty that at or about midnight of February 8-9, Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the battleships Retvizao and Cesarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged. An investigation is being made to ascertain the character of the damage. Details are following for your majesty."

In consequence of the attack by the Japanese torpedo boats martial law has been proclaimed at Port Arthur.

The Russian battleship Retvizan was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia. She is of 12,700 tons displacement, has 16,000 indicated horsepower and has a speed of 18 knots per hour. Her armor is of Krupp steel from 4 to 10 inches in thickness and her armanent consists of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twenty 3-inch guns and twenty-six smaller rapid-fire guns.

The Caesarevitch is a battleship of 13,110 tons, built in France. In armament and speed she about equals the Retvizan.

The Pallada is a cruiser of 6,630 tons. She was built in Germany and was completed in 1902. Her armament consists of six 6-inch guns, twenty 3-inch guns and eight 1.4-inch guns. Her speed is estimated at 20 knots.

MADE A NIGHT ATTACK

Three Russian Warships Were Badly Damaged.

Port Arthur, Feb. 9.—Japanese torpedo boats attacked the Russian fleet here during the night, and three of the Russian ships were badly damaged. The Japanese who thus scored the first success of the war, escaped undamaged.

Another Fleet Appears.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—A special telegram from St. Petersburg says three Russian ships at Port Arthur were severely damaged last night by torpedos discharged from Japanese torpedo boats while the latter were passing the harbor. Subsequently a Japanese fleet of Japanese battleships and cruisers appeared before the port.

Knew Japanese Had Moved.

London, Feb. 9.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, informed The Associated Press today that he had received this morning a cable dispatch announcing the departure of the Japanese fleet for the Yellow sea. While he had no news of the engagement off Port Arthur, the minister was aware that Japan intended throughout this war to employ torpedo boats to the fullest possible extent. He had not heard of the landing of Japanese troops in Corea.

JAPAN INVADES COREA

Sixty Transports Land Troops in Seaport Cities.

London, Feb. 9.—The Che Foo correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that sixty Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Corea, from Masampho and Fusan on the south to Kunsan, Mokpho and Chemulpo on the west.

Seoul is to be occupied, and the landing is being covered by the torpedo division. The main body of the Japanese fleet, the correspondent concludes, will sail in the direction of Port Arthur.

FRANCE WILL KEEP OUT

Will Not Aid Russia Even if England Acts.

Paris, Feb. 9.—At a council of ministers held at the Elysee Palace today under the presidency of M. Loubet, Foreign Minister Del Casse communicated the news of the first Japanese attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur, and announced that the French minister at Tokio has been instructed to assure the protection of Russian subjects and their interests in Japan.

The attitude of the French government in view of the war is now definitely determined upon. France will maintain neutrality under any and all circumstances, the Franco-Russian alliance being construed as not requiring France to intervene in behalf of Russia, even should Great Britain or any third power intervene in behalf of Japan.

BLOW A STAGGERING ONE

British Officers Comment on Torpedo Boats' Attack.

London, Feb. 9.—The naval men in London regarded the result of Japan's first attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur as being a staggering one. They pointed out that Viceroy Alexieff's reference to "mines" obviously meant "torpedoes," and said that if the Russian vessels had been struck by Whitehead torpedoes they probably have been sunk or are resting on the mud in Port Arthur, in any case hopelessly out of action for a considerable time.

TO DECLARE NEUTRALITY

Supposed Allies of Both Combatants Expected to Do So.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The news of the first Japanese attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur, created consternation here. The officials of the foreign office were among the first to receive the information, and there advices were similar to those of the St. Petersburg Official Gazette, showing that two Russian battleships and one cruiser were damaged and also showing that four torpedo boats made the attack.

An official of the foreign office said:

"It is profoundly to be regretted that such a decisive step has been taken, as it terminates the efforts the powers might have made to avert actual warfare."

No information has been received here showing that the British government will issue a declaration of neutrality within a few days, perhaps immediately, and that France will take the same course within a day or two.

ECZEMA ON LITTLE GIRL

Sleepless Nights for Mother and Awful Suffering of Child.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Had Given up All Hope of Ever Making Any Cure.

"My little girl has been suffering for two years or more from eczema, and during that time I could not get a night's sleep, as her ailment was very severe.

"I had tried so many remedies and spent much money, deriving no benefit, I had absolutely given up all hope of making any cure. But as a last resort I was persuaded to try a set of the Cuticura remedies, and to my great delight a marked change was manifested from the first application. I gave the child a bath with Cuticura Soap, using a soft piece of muslin cloth. This I did twice a day, each time following with the Cuticura Ointment, and at the same time gave the Resolvent, according to directions. One box of the Ointment and two bottles of the Resolvent, together with the Soap, effected a permanent cure. I submit this for publication if you desire, hoping it will add to your success and assist so many thousands of sufferers in curing themselves." MRS. I. B. JONES, Addington, Ind. T.

The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills, or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

GERMANS WERE PLEASED

Glad When They Heard of Japan's Initial Success.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—Japan's initial success in the first attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur, produced a deep impression both on the people and military and naval critics here. Groups gathered around the distributers of the "extras" in the streets and read the news almost with exclamations of gladness. The comment at the marine department was that even the temporary disablement of three warships placed the Russians at a great disadvantage in the future operations. It was added that the torpedoing of the enemy's vessels lying under powerful land batteries must have been carried out daringly and skillfully. As Viceroy Alexieff did not mention any Japanese losses in his first dispatch the common talk of the naval officers was that the Japanese have shown that they can handle their ships better than the Russians.

RUSSIANS GOT EXCITED

False Report in St. Petersburg of 11 Japanese Ships Sunk.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—The following false report was sent out this afternoon as official, but an investigation soon showed it was without foundation:

"The Russian admiralty has just received information that eleven Japanese and one Russian warships have been sunk in attacks upon Port Arthur. Seven Russians were killed and many were wounded. The town is in flames."

HAY MAKES BOLD MOVE

Starts Plan to Insure the Integrity of China.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Hay has addressed an identical note to a number of European powers to ascertain if they are willing to join in a notice to Russia and Japan that during hostilities and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognized. Details of the note are not obtainable in advance of the receipt of replies.

It is known, however, that exchanges already have taken place which justifies the state department in expecting favorable responses to its note.

The matter has created a great sensation in diplomatic circles here.

Enthusiasm at Moscow.

Moscow, Feb. 9.—The Muscovites are animated by patriotic sentiments which have been strengthened by the actual outbreak of war. The local Red Cross society is besieged by women of high and low degree who are offering their services to nurse the wounded. Outside help is not yet needed.

Prices on the Moscow stock exchange are falling.

Departure of More Troops.

Nizni-Novogrod, Russia, Feb. 9.—Enthusiastic scenes here are attending the departure of troops for the Far East.

Invasion at Masampho.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur says news has been received there that Japanese troops have landed at Masampho.

TRANSPORT FLEET READY

Seattle Army Men Consider the Action Significant.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9.—Capt. Frank A. Gran, has just received a letter from Major C. A. Devol, general superintendent of the United States army transport service, which reads as follows:

"The reserve transport fleet has been overhauled and fitted out and is ready for sea."

Among local army men this is considered significant in view of the war in the far East.

FRANCE IS ASTONISHED

Naval Men Think the Russian Fleet Badly Crippled.

Paris, Feb. 9.—4:55 p. m.—It was announced at the French foreign office this afternoon that the Russian cruiser Pallada was sunk in the torpedo attack made by the Japanese on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur. The injuries sustained by the Retvizan and Csarevitch are not known.

It was reported on the same authority that the cable from Vladivostok had been cut.

The naval engagement off Port Arthur is understood to have mainly occupied the attention of the council of ministers today. The impression prevailed that the three Russian ships torpedoed are so disabled as to be unserviceable for the remainder of the war, thus placing the Russian fleet in a state of manifest inferiority. It is said that members of the council of ministers expressed astonishment at the alleged negligence of the commanders of the Russian ships in permitting the Japanese to surprise them.

The Japanese legation announce that Japan has requested China to declare coal contraband of war. The effect of this would be to cut off the main coal supply of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. The legation officials add that China's continuance of supplying the Russians with coal would be a breach of neutrality.

DISCUSS DARING EXPLOIT

Washington Naval Officers Interested in Torpedo Attack.

Washington, Feb. 9.—News of the daring exploit of the Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur last night was received with great interest by the naval officers here. The general impression is that the Japanese boats did not actually run into the harbor, but passing swiftly across the mouth under cover of darkness, let fly their torpedoes broadside and at least three of these found their mark. Naval officers here say this feat could not have been performed if the Russian vessels had remained under the guns of forts in the inner harbor, but the torpedo boat advocates point to a daring raid by Japanese torpedo boats into the splendidly fortified harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, just opposite Port Arthur during the Chino-Japanese war when three great chinese battleships were sent to the bottom.

Che Foo, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet attacked Port Arthur at midnight on Monday. Two Russian battleships and one Russian cruiser were disabled by torpedoes.

The battle is being continued this morning at a range of three miles. There has been no further damage.

Arrival of Warships Reported.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The state department has received a cablegram from the American legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported Japanese warships have arrived off Massampho, but that telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report.

CENSUS BUREAU'S COTTON REPORT

From Growth of 1903 to January 16, 1904, 9,859,277 Bales Were Ginned.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The report, issued by the census office today, of the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1903 up to and including January 16, 1904, shows that 30,171 ginneries were operated and that these ginned 9,859,277 commercial bales. Counting round bales as half bales, the number is 9,485,537, which compares with 8,956,503 and 10,588,360 bales to December 18, 1902, and to March 14, 1903, respectively.

The report for the entire country is as follows: 9,038,830 square bales, 747,480 round bales; 72,967 Sea Island bags bales: 9,859,277 total commercial bales. The total commercial bales ginned from the crop of 1902 to December 15, 1902, was 9,311,835, and to March 14, 1903, was 11,078,882.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 9.—Close.—Opening wheat prices this morning came strong, ¼c to ⅝c over yesterday. Trade during the early hours was rather quiet, but new low records for consols over the commencement of hostilities in the far east, coupled with firm Liverpool cables and cold weather gave the market a strong feeling and sharp advances were posted during the morning. The first sale of cash was at 96¾c, ⅝c up. May went to 96¾c, while July went to 87c at noon. The map showed very low temperatures in Iowa, 20 to 40 below zero. It was colder west and southwest. There were light snows in Iowa and Nebraska, but very little precipitation anywhere. Receipts were light in the northwest, 378 cars against 476 a week ago, and 364 a year ago. The strength of the outside markets was a feature. Armour bought wheat at Chicago and other large interests were in the market on the buying side.

The advance of the morning continued throughout the afternoon. Trade was light but the continued short covering and the strength of the outside markets were the principal factors. The war news apparently had little effect on the market, but the news of the morning from St. Petersburg was undoubtedly responsible for the covering. Foreigners were quiet. Clearances were large. Primary receipts today were 649,000 bushels, against 664,000 a week ago, and 568,000 a year ago; shipments, 355,000, against 310,000 and 210,000. Bradstreet's visible supply statement showed an increase for the week of 2,800,000 bushels.

Corn shared in the wheat strength, closing ¼@⅜c over yesterday. Trade was moderately active. Foreigners were in the market again today. New York reporting 31 loads taken at the seaboard for export. Clearances were large.

Opening corn prices were strong, ¼c to ⅜c over yesterday. Trade ruled rather quiet during the first hours, but the strength in wheat, the war situation and the cold weather coupled with higher cables from Liverpool caused fractional advances, the May going to 45½c, while July held up well at 49½c. The strength of the outside markets, particularly Chicago, was a feature of the market.

Primary receipts today were 763,000 bu., against 1,000,000 a week ago, and 783,000 a year ago; shipments, 495,000, against 409,000 and 448,000.

Oats were strong, closing 1⅛@1⅜c over yesterday. Trade was quiet. Offerings were light, but the demand was better than it has been for some time.

Oats opened firm, ½c higher for the only active option, the May. Trade was exceedingly dull during the morning and prices were nominally unchanged from the opening at noon. There were no new features, but the better tone to the other grains held oats steady.

Clover seed opened weak, 2½c to 5c under yesterday. The lack of trade was responsible for the losses. The cash sold at $6.75, while April sold at $6.70. March opened at $6.82½-80, and sold off to $6.80. Receipts today were 307 bags, against 225 a week ago, and 650 a year ago; shipments, 900, against 1,165 and 500.

Timothy seed was practically unchanged from the close was practically unchanged from the opening figures.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 9	Feb. 8
Wheat.						
Cash	96¾	97¼	96¾	97⅛	96¼	
May	95¾	97	95¾	97	95½	
July	86½	87¾	86½	87⅝	85¾	
Corn—						
Cash	....	....	....	46	45¾	
May	49½	50¾	49½	50⅝	49	
Oats—						
Cash	....	....	....	44	42½	
May	42	43¼	42	43¼	41¾	
July	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅝	38¾	
Clover Seed—						
March	6.82½	6.82½	6.80	6.80	6.65	
Cash	$6.75	$....	$....	$6.75	$6.80	
Feb	6.75	....	....	6.75	6.80	
March	6.82½	6.82½	6.80	6.80	6.85	
April	6.70	....	....	6.70	6.72½	
Rye—No. 2, 62c.						
Timothy—Prime, $1.37½.						
Alsike—Prime, $6.20.						

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
May	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼	94	
July	84⅜	86⅞	84⅜	86⅞	84⅝	
Sept.	80¼	81⅞	80	81⅞	80⅛	
Corn—						
May	53⅛	54¼	53⅞	54½	52⅞	
July	51	52½	50⅞	52½	50⅝	
Sept.	50¼	51⅝	50⅛	51⅝	50⅛	
Oats—						
May	42⅛	42½	42⅛	43⅛	41⅞	
July	38¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	37⅝	
Sept.	33¼	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
May	96¼	96¾	96	96¾	95⅝	
July	90	91½	90	91½	89½	
Corn—						
May	58¼	59	58¼	59⅛	58¼	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
May	89¼	91	88¾	90⅞	88¾	
July	83¾	85¾	82	85⅞	82¼	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—						
May	....	....	....	94	92¾	
July	....	....	....	93	91⅞	

DULUTH.

Wheat—						
May	....	....	....	93¾	92	
July	....	....	....	93¾	90⅞	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$13.70	$14.90	$13.70	$14.70	$13.67
July	13.85	14.85	13.85	14.77	13.77
Lard—					
May	7.62	7.80	7.60	7.80	7.52
July	7.65	7.87	7.57	7.87	7.60
Ribs—					
May	6.85	7.12	6.85	7.12	6.82
July	7.02	7.25	7.02	7.22	6.97

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 9.—Wall St.—The sharp depression in foreign markets on account of the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan had little effect in the opening dealings today in the stock market here. Gains and losses were very evenly divided and some of the important international stocks were conspicuous among the gains. Southern Pacific rose 1. U. S. Steel pfd. ⅝, and Sugar and Brooklyn Transit about a point. The greatest losses were in Wabash pfd., which fell ⅞, and Louisville & Nashville ¾. The market was active and varied.

The support accorded the market in the opening dealings alarmed the short interest and they bought heavily of all the leaders, causing prices to rise abruptly. Before the expiration of the first hour advances of a point or more had been made in quite a number of stocks. The Pennsylvania group, the Pacifics, St. Paul, Northwestern, Amalgamated, U. S. Steel pfd., and the tractions rose from 1 to 1¾. Realty pfd. gained 2 and Westinghouse Electric 3. Realizing sales forced prices slightly off at 11 o'clock and the market became dull.

Prices did not continue to advance, but reactions were resisted and some stocks came late into the upward movement. Some of the southwesterns, Southern Railway pfd., General Electric and a few minor specialties gained 1 to 2. Brooklyn Transit rose 2 in all and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis 3. Texas & Pacific lost 1 and Colorado and Southern 2nd pfd. a. Bonds were steady.

The market crept up slowly at St. Paul, Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Amalgamated, United States Steel preferred and Brooklyn Transit selling slightly higher than in the morning. In general prices ruled at about the highest, but the inquiry was small. Ice preferred moved up 2½, while Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred dropped six

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	20¾	....	....	20¾
Am. Sug. R. com.	123	124⅜	123	124⅜
Atchison	67	68⅜	67	67½
Atchison pfd.	88¾	89½	88¾	89½
Am. Ice & F. com.	20	....	....	20
Anaconda	66	....	....	68
Amal. Copper	43¾	45¾	43¾	45¾
Alton com.	38¾	....	....	38¾
Balto. & Ohio	79	79½	78½	79⅜
Blyn. R. Trans.	39¾	41¾	39¾	41
Can. Pac.	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¾
Chic. G. W.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
Clyover Leaf	23	....	....	24¾
Con. Tob. 4s	64½	....	....	64½
Colo. Fuel	31	....	....	31⅝
Corn Prod.	18½	20	18½	20
Ches. & Ohio	31¾	....	....	31¾
Del. & Hudson	160	....	....	159½
Erie com.	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
Erie 1st pfd.	64	64¾	63⅞	64¼
Ice pfd.	29	31	29	29½
Ill. Central	127½	128¼	127¼	128¼
K. C. Sou. pfd.	34	....	....	34⅜
Louis. & Nash.	102¾	103¾	102½	103¾
Leather com.	9¾	....	....	9¾
Manhattan	140¾	141¾	140¾	141¾
Mex. Central	10¼	....	....	10¾
Metropolitan	115¾	117¼	115¾	117¼
Missouri Pacific	88¾	89¾	88¾	88¾
M., K. & T. com.	16¼	....	....	16¾
M., K. & T. pref.	39¾	37½	36¾	37½
N. Y. Central	115½	117¼	113	117
Nickel Plate com.	27½	....	....	27½
N. & W. com.	57¾	....	....	58¾
Ont. & West	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾
Penn. Ry.	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾
People's Gas Co.	98¼	99	98¼	98¾
Reading com	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
Rock Island	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¾
Rock Island pfd.	61	62	61	62
Rep. I. & S.Co	7¼	....	....	7¾
Rep. pfd.	44	....	....	44
South. Ry.	20¾	21	20¾	21
So. Ry. pfd.	81	81½	81	81½
St. Paul	139¾	141¾	139¾	141¾
South Pacific	45½	46¾	45½	46¾
Texas Pacific	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾
Ten. C. & Iron	36½	37	36	37
Union Pacific	76¾	78¼	76¾	78
U. S. Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
U. S. Steel pfd.	56¾	58¾	56¾	58¾
Virginia Chem.	28¼	29	28¼	29
Wabash com.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Wabash pfd.	35¼	36½	35¼	35¾
Wab. Deb. B's	61¾	62¾	61½	62⅛
Western Union	87¼	....	....	87
Wis. Central com.	18	....	....	18¾
Wis. Central pfd.	42½	42½	42¾	42½

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter very firm; fancy dairy, creamery, one-pound prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 25@26c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 11½@12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25@26c; solid pack, 24@26c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11¼@12¼c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 35c per dozen; storage, 26@27c.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.25 per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60c.

Beets—Per bushel, 65@75c.

Carrots—Per bushel, 40c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 65@70c.

Squash—Per lb., 1¼c.

Cabbages—Holland Seed, 2c per lb.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10@12c

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Celery—30@40c per bun.

Onions—Green, 10@20c per dozen; home grown, per bushel, $1.

Spanish, $1.40@1.50 per crate; Bermudas, $2.75@3.00 per crate.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—90c per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginia Sweets, per bbl., $1.75@2.00; tan-y Jerseys, $2.75; choice Jerseys, $3.50.

Apples—Per bbl., $2.75@3.50, as to quality

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 8@9c; spring chickens, 10@11c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; young chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 11@12c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 9.—Beef steady. Pork firm. Lard steady; prime western steam, $7.80. Butter firm; extra fresh creamery, 25c; creamery common to choice, 15@24c; state dairy, 14@20c; held creamery, 14@21c. Cheese, receipts 1,728; steady; state full cream fancy small colored September, 12½c; late made, 10¾c; do white September, 12c; late made, 10¾c; do large colored September, 12c; late made, 10¾c; do large white September, 12c; late made, 10¾c. Eggs, receipts 11,915 packages; firm; state and Pennsylvania nearby average finest, 32c; do seconds to firsts, 31@32c; western firsts, 32c. Sugar, raw firm; fair refining, 2 27-32 @2¾c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-32@3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 19-32@3¾c; refined steady; crushed, $5.15; powdered, $4.95; granulated, $4.45. Petroleum steady; refined all ports, $5.00@5.10. Coffee nominal; No. 7 Rio, 5c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 31@37c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Butter firm; creameries, 15@22c; dairies, 13½@22c. Eggs steady; 27@28c. Cheese steady; daisies, 10@10½c; twins, 9½@10c; Young Americas, 10@ 10½c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.70; poor to medium, $4.25@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.10; cows, $1.50@4.25; heifers, $2.00@4.50; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $2.25@4.10; calves, $3.50@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 23,000; tomorrow, 35,000; market stronger; mixed and butchers, $4.95@5.25; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.30; rough heavy, $4.90@5.05; light, $4.55@5.15; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.12.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4.00@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.00; native lambs, $4.25@6.00.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.) — Hogs—Receipts light; market higher. Heavy, $5.50@5.60; mediums, $5.60@5.65; heavy Yorkers, $5.60; light Yorkers, $5.50@5.55; pigs, $5.30@5.40.

Sheep—$5.00@4.85; lambs, $4.50@6.75.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.—(Bowers & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market higher. Yorkers and mediums, $5.40; heavies, $5.40@5.45; pigs, $5.00@5.25; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Swope, H. W. & B.'s special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market strong, 20c higher. All grades, $5.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 4 cars; lambs lower; best, $6.75@6.85; fair to good, $6.25@6.50; culls, $4.50@6.50; sheep steady at yesterday's quotations.

Best calves, $7.50@8.25; fair to good, $6.00 @7.00.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 9.—Cotton futures opened firm; February, 13.61 bid; March, 13.75; April, 13.85 bid; May, 14.12; June, 14.18, July, 14.15; August, 13.60; September, 12.40; October, 11.72; November, 11.35.

The cotton market was less excited than yesterday, but still very nervous and unsettled. Opening prices were 25 to 32 points higher on the old and from 10 to 15 points higher on the new crop months. Following the call the market showed a further advance of a few points, but shortly after passed off to within 10 or 12 points of yesterday's close on the active months.

At midday the market was fever